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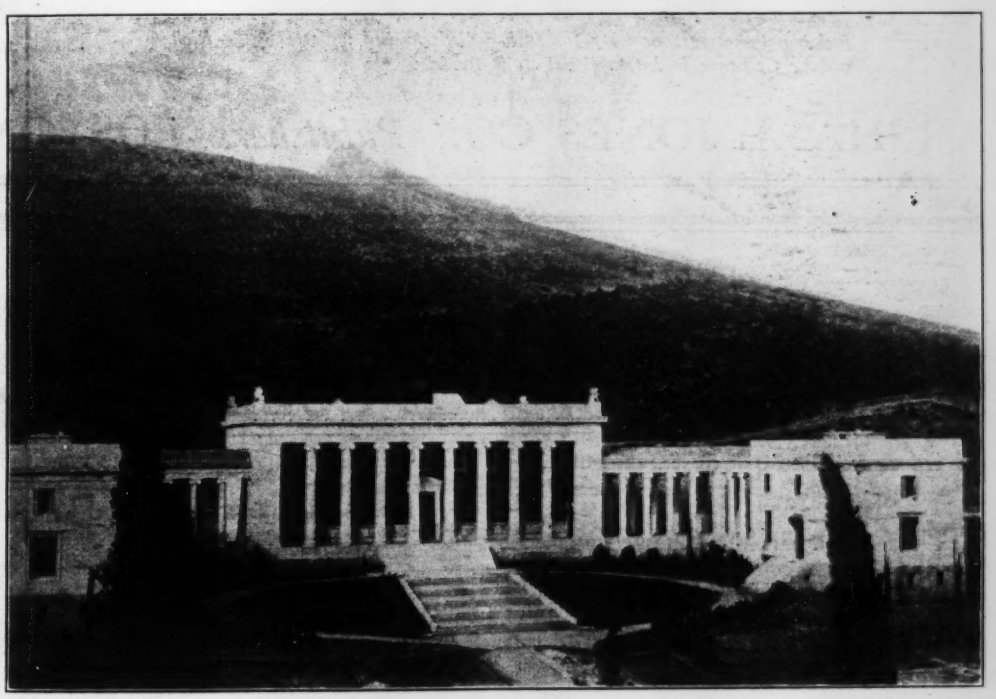

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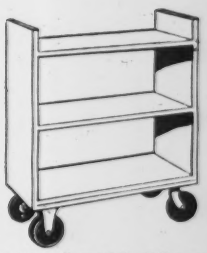

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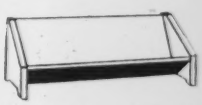

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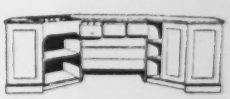

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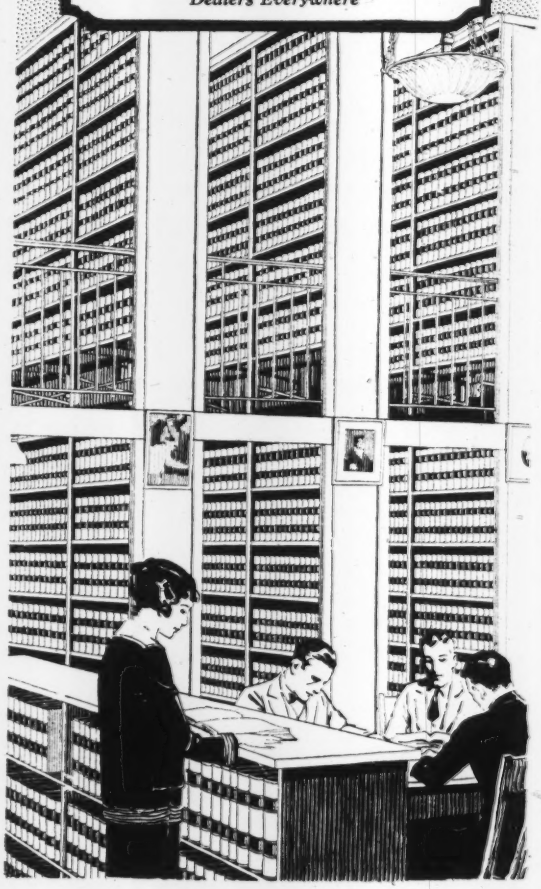

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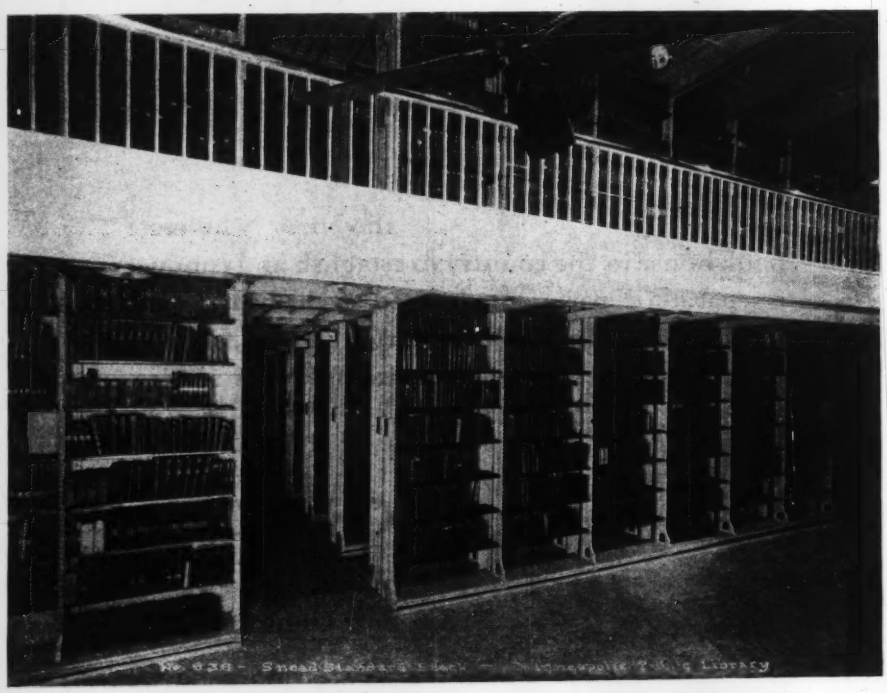

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View of Snead Standard Stack, Minneapolis Public Library Minneapolis, Minn.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH JANUARY 1, 1926

The American Library Since 1876

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK

THE advances made by our libraries during the past half century have been almost entirely in the direction of making their contents more accessible, and this direction has been determined by the spread of the opinion that books are not for the few but for the many. The result has been the rise and development of the form of public library now common thruout a large part of the country. This is so different an institution from any that was known in earlier times that it almost merits a distinctive name, the former connotations of the word "library" being largely foreign to its present functions. This transformation, however, has been very largely limited to the field of libraries organized and supported by municipalities. Its fundamental points have come to be free access and home use. In other words, the extension of accessibility has been first in the direction of letting readers see and handle the books themselves instead of being restricted to a catalog, and second, in that of allowing readers to use books at home instead of confining such use to the library building. Obviously, this kind of extension could not well apply to large special libraries, such as that of an historical society or a library of science, like the John Crerar in Chicago. In such cases there has undoubtedly been great increase in accessibility but this has taken the direction of more convenient buildings, better catalogs and an improvement in book stock, both in quantity and quality. All these points, of course, have been considered by the public library also. As regards the university library, accessibility here has been increased by extending use to the whole student body. Formerly university libraries were regarded as intended for the use of members of the faculty and of graduate students. use by undergraduates was rather discouraged than otherwise, except occasionally and in some special directions. The present opinion, which regards the university library as a source of instructional material available directly to the student and treats courses of instruction very largely as directions and opportunities offered to the student for the use of this material, indicates a revolution in our methods of education which is almost as great as that experienced by China when she discarded her old classical system some twenty years ago. It is right for me to point this out, altho I am not the one to dwell on the details of its methods and results. I shall confine myself to my own field—that of the public library.

Some may not agree with me in my conclusion that the foundation stones on which this at present rests are free access and home use. This conclusion forced itself upon my mind somewhat against my own inclination during my recent trip to China, where I found that these were the two things about our free library system that were not understood and the only two that were not in use to some extent thruout that country. There are many Chinese libraries today which require for their conversion into public libraries of the American type simply the thoro introduction of these two features, and, unfortunately, they seem to be the features that there is least likelihood of introducing at the present time. Home use was the one first introduced among us. Like all innovations, it came into being under a cloud of suspicion and dislike, and even today there is a widespread impression that if a book is read at home, it must be in some degree inferior to a book read in the library. This impression also appears in the idea that a reference library, meaning one where use is confined to a library building, must necessarily be of a higher class than a circulating library, meaning one where the books may be used at home. Evidently this is an absolutely unreal distinction. The present tendency, where use is not hampered in some way by unfortunate rules, or the provisions of bequests, is to regard the book stock of a large library as a unit. Any particular volumes may be used either in the building or at home, and altho there are obviously reasons for restricting the general use of a very large number to the library building, such restriction is based on convenience of use rather than on any judgment connected with superiority.

In fact, we all know that a very large part of the use of books in the building of a public library is trivial and that, conversely, a very large part of home use is of the most serious character. Works of light fiction are very commonly read in the library, and books on the higher mathematics, on philosophy, economics, and the physical sciences are taken home. That the general introduction of home use has been accompanied by a much larger use of fiction in our libraries is due to the fact that the older libraries either did not include fiction at all or did so to a very small degree. I regard the introduction of home use as one of the most important steps in the process by which the modern public library has been able to further popular education.

As regards free access to shelves, which came much later, it has been able to live down to a much greater extent the stigma with which it also began its career. Almost half the period that we are considering had passed before it began to be even discussed, and then only one or two librarians of reputation would venture to approve it unreservedly. It has made its way to practically universal use in the face of the opposition of some and the very cautious advocacy of others solely because the users of the library wanted it and would not be denied —a noteworthy demonstration of the fact that the public is now enjoying in its large libraries an institution in which its own desires have taken a great part in the direction of its development. The objections to free access, unlike those to home use, are based on no fanciful considerations. They are most substantial, being first that free access involves greater opportunity for theft, of which advantage has been taken to an astounding degree by the dishonest, and that it offers an equally great opportunity for the confusion of the books on the shelves. Its advantages, which are obvious to every user of the library, have been so great that neither of these objections has been given weight in comparison with them. The thousands of books which large libraries lose yearly by theft may be considered as part of the price that they are paying for the privileges that their readers demand.

It is surprising to how great a degree all the other instruments of accessibility have been influenced by the two that I have just been discussing. A building in which there are to be free access and home use can not properly be the same in its arrangements as one in which these features are absent. Free access means arrangements by which the public may easily stand at the shelves, without being too far removed from supervision while doing so, and the immediate location of reading space with chairs and tables for the use of the volumes. Home use involves machinery for charging and discharging the books and for recovering those that are not brought back at the assigned limit of use.

The latest public library building, that of the Cleveland Public Library, may serve as an illustration of some of the things to which I have just called attention. In it the book stock is treated as a unit, the matter of the place of use —whether in the library or at home—being considered as incidental. Practically every volume is on open shelves and so located as to be available for this kind of use, and the machinery for charging and discharging has been much developed and located in the most convenient manner. This building is expensive to operate, but it is also efficient; and it is probable that efficiency and increased expense are in future going hand in hand in large libraries, the increased expenditure being put into more efficient operation and this in its turn giving greater satisfaction to our masters—the public —to such an extent that they willingly grant the necessary income.

The other handmaids of accessibility will in turn be found to stand on the two foundation stones already mentioned. For instance, group service, beginning with the children's room, ending for the present with the business library, and doubtless to go on into further ramifications, could hardly be carried out without both of them. The Traveling Library, or deposit, which has been developed to such a degree largely in connection with this form of service, involves indeed a kind of double circulation, the books being removed from the library shelves to go to the headquarters of the group by which they are to be used and then being taken out again by the individuals forming the group.

I will leave the interested reader to follow out this line of thought for himself. He will find, I think, that every advance in the service rendered by popular libraries has been due to an increase in accessibility and that this is closely connected with free access and home use. This is true of physical extension, such as the provision of books in greater number and variety, the establishment of branch library systems, of county libraries, etc., the different kinds of publicity work, community center service, visual service such as the display of prints, fabrics or other objects, greater care and volume in cataloging, indexing and the preparation of lists, advisory service to readers, interlibrary loans, house to house delivery by parcel post or otherwise, the issue of printed or duplicated material, co-operation with other agencies for the distribution of ideas, such as lecture courses, the theatre, radio and the moving picture, municipal reference service to the

city government, the story hour, and the improvement of public service by attention to staff welfare. All these things, which are stones used to build up that fabric of accessibility which is the characteristic of the present American public library, are founded on or closely connected with the ability of the individual reader to select his book and to take it where it will be most convenient for him to use it.

We are frequently reminded that it will not do for us to assume that more than a very small proportion of reading is done thru the agency of a public library. This, of course, is true. The fact that our institution constitutes an important agency for the distribution of ideas should not blind us to the existence of many other agencies which are also doing satisfactory work. The existence of these agencies is a good reason for co-operation among them all, but it is no reason why any one of them should give up its efforts or should weary in the labor of trying to improve and extend its influence.

A Librarian in the Eighteenth Century

By L' ABBÉ COTTON DES HOUSSAYES (1727-1783) *

TO be publicly assured of the esteem of an assemblage of illustrious personages, whose own merit places them beyond praise—this has always seemed to me the brightest and most glorious of distinctions. On first learning that you had chosen me keeper of your library I may as well confess that I was troubled by a feeling of presumption; but on second thought I straightway came to understand that it has not been your intent to honor and reward me for a still unwon success, but rather that you have condescended to approve my poor *attempts* at usefulness.

When I reflect upon the qualities which your librarian should have, these present themselves to my mind as so great in number and so lofty in character, that I scarce dare attempt even to list them. To describe them in detail is impossible. For one cannot deny, gentlemen, that the Society of the Sorbonne,—justly celebrated thruout Europe, nay, let us rather say renowned thruout the entire world, for the depth as well as the extent of its erudition—this Society should, in the future as in the past, present to the learned world, in the person of its librarian, one of those exceptional men, who can upon occasion show himself to be as well versed in secular as in sacred lore, as familiar with researches in the most profound philosophy as with lighter and more familiar literature. Your librarian, gentlemen, is in some sort your official representative; he is the depository of your fame; you have confided to him the important task of maintaining, nay more, of *increasing* your reputation if that were possible; yes, even of adding new lustre to your renown at every opportunity, as when a stranger, illustrious by birth or because of his scientific attainments—or sometimes upon both grounds—comes to the Sorbonne to view with a curious, an expert, or a jealous eye, the precious literary and theological treasures of your library, and to draw thence something to enrich his own culture. Your librarian must of course be a profound theologian; yet to this qualification, which I consider fundamental, must be added a thoro knowledge of polite letters, a full and precise acquaintance with all the arts and sciences, an eloquent tongue, and finally an exquisite politeness which will win the hearts of his visitors, even as his merit will assure him of their respect.

A librarian who is really worthy of the name, must, if I may say so, have explored in advance every region in the empire of letters, so that he may be qualified to serve later as guide and faithful companion to all those who wish to make excursions into these fields. And altho it is not my intention to exalt the science of bibliography above all others—for it consists in nothing but an exact and methodical acquaintance with the productions of the human mind—still I may perhaps be permitted to consider that science as the starting-point of all the others, as the guide which lightens their path

*[*Translator's Note.*—It is possible that the bibliothecary of today may be interested in an English version of this early statement of the ideals of librarianship. This inaugural address was originally delivered in Latin before the General Assembly of the Sorbonne on the twenty-third of December, 1780. Of the original discourse but twenty-five copies were printed. The translation in French, from which this version is derived, is by the learned scholar Gratet-Duplessis. It was first published in 1839 and reprinted in the *Bulletin du Bouquiniste* for September, 1857. One hundred separates of this printing were struck off, and it is from this version of sixty-eight years ago, recently noted in an English bookseller's list, that the present translation—probably the first in English—has been made. A century and a half ago the worthy Abbé seems to have conceived the three-fold ideal of modern librarianship as formulated by Dr. Meyer at the conclusion of his masterly presidential address at Seattle. We should be not merely the *custodians* of the records of human knowledge. This is easy. We must not rest satisfied even with being the skilled *dispensers* of these records. It should be our steadfast ambition rather to act as the well instructed *guides* to these records—to recognize and to provide always the one and only book that is best suited to each client's need.

This is also the star part assigned us in Dr. Learned's "Diffusion of Knowledge," is it not?—*Asa Don Dickinson.*]

with its torch, much as one may sometimes see an attentive and dutiful son go before his father to show him the way and make his steps more sure. The right sort of librarian, then, will be acquainted with the whole field of knowledge; letters sacred and secular, the fine arts, the exact sciences—all will be alike familiar. Indefatigable and assiduous worker that he is, his one, unchanging aim will be to go forward. Above all a keeper of a library like yours, which is not technically a public one, must, if he wishes to increase the renown of the illustrious body which he represents, receive all comers, wise or simple, with so polite an assiduity that he will appear in each case to be conferring a quite personal distinction. Never will he seek to avoid visitors by stealing away to some retired corner. Personal indisposition or his many tasks, must never afford him a pretext for avoiding the obligation which he has incurred of acting as a guide no less intelligent than friendly to all the learned who call upon him. On the contrary, disregarding his own employments, he will greet them with courteous alacrity; he will joyfully introduce them to his library; he will pass with them thru all its divisions, all its sections; he will himself place under their eyes such rare precious items as it contains. If some particular book should attract the attention of one of his guests, he will eagerly seize upon this opportunity and courteously place it at his disposition; more than this, he will tactfully put in his hands other books relating to the same subject, in order to render his caller's investigations at once easier and more thoro. When it is time for the visitor to depart he will not lack thanks for his visit, nor assurance that the institution will always feel honored to serve one whose works cannot but contribute to its reputation. The keeper of a storehouse of letters must be ever on his guard against any unhappy tendency which might render him jealous, like the dragon in the fairy tale, of the treasures over which he keeps watch and ward, leading him to hide from the public gaze riches which have been gathered together solely with a view to public use. In very truth what is the good of these precious collections, assembled with such an expenditure of wealth and wisdom, if they are not to be consecrated, in accordance with the intentions of the founders, to the advancement, the glory and the improvement of science and literature?

If a library is to fulfill the purpose of its foundation, if it is to be really serviceable in a way that is at once convenient and sure, it must be administered by a librarian distinguished no less by his good judgment than by his unfailing memory. It will be pleasing to observe in him, not the empty bibliographic lore which is engrossed with superficial details, still less the narrow prejudices inspired by the spirit of party or an engrossing interest in some specialty which has become a mania; but rather on the contrary a wise and thoughtful intelligence aiming only at the advancement of learning, and able always to distinguish with inflexible good judgment, between original work worthy of emulation and the inferior production which is justly condemned to oblivion by its mediocrity. Such a librarian will not admit indiscriminately all books to his collection. He will countenance only works of solid worth, books of an indubitable value. His acquisitions, dictated by the principles of careful economy, will be greatly augmented in value by the advantages of a convenient system of classification. In fact one cannot attach too much importance to the benefits which result from order and method in the arrangement of a library. Of what avail are the most priceless treasures if they are inaccessible? What is the good of this arsenal of science if its store of weapons is beyond the reach of those who would make use of them? And if, as has been said, books are the medicine of the soul, of what use are these intellectual pharmacopeias if the remedies which they contain are not disposed in good order and carefully labelled?

After these reflections on the multitude of rare qualities which should characterize the librarian do you feel any wonder that the individual bearing this title has always been, that he is still, regarded with very great respect? Is it surprising that the head of the Vatican Library at Rome is a learned Cardinal, distinguished at once for his immense learning and for the variety of his attainments? Is it astonishing that, in all ages, the majority of such scholars as have been entrusted with the administration of libraries have shone resplendent in the empire of letters? If it were necessary to enforce these words of mine by citing examples, I need only refer to some of those who have preceded me in the high employment in which I am about to engage. I am greatly tempted at least to refer to the venerable man who is my immediate predecessor and whose retirement, caused by infirmities, is so poignantly regretted. But I will keep silence, lest I lay myself open to suspicion of flattery, even tho my praises are but an expression of the simple truth. I will not try to unroll before you the catalog of such librarians as have become famous. Naudé has already done this. But you will at least permit me to mention the names of the illustrious Cardinals Quirini and Passionei; that of Naudé, which certainly deserves to be remembered; that of Muratori, the marvellous prodigy of erudition whose writings in themselves would form a library; and finally that of Franck, whose "Catalog of the Bunau

Library" has always seemed to me first and foremost among all works dedicated to bibliography.

Indeed, gentlemen, when I recall not only the manifold duties of a librarian, but also the honor attached to this office, I have been and still am amazed that you should have chosen me for it; and my astonishment is still further increased when I reflect that one single circumstance has won me the honorable preference you have accorded me. I refer to the assiduity with which I have frequented your library during one spring and one summer, in the effort to gather together quietly such documents as were necessary for the completion of certain theological and literary tasks which now would seem to me extremely well worth while if they should result in making me appear a little less unworthy of the distinction which you have thought fit to bestow.

I appreciate to the full, gentlemen, the honor of the burden which you have laid upon me. At the same time I feel how far beyond my strength it is, not only in its very nature, but also because of the tasks which circumstance have added to it. Nevertheless I dare to hope that your good nature will make allowance for my incapacity. I will take refuge in your good counsel which I shall make it my business to follow. Your good will—your hands even, I like to think—will desire to aid me in arranging, in adorning, in maintaining your library; and whatever strength remains to me—whatever portion of a career now advancing rapidly toward its decline—I have firmly resolved to devote to the effort to show myself worthy in all respects of the honor which you have seen fit to confer upon me—worthy of the confidence which you will I hope have no cause to repent. In brief, gentlemen, all my anxiety, all my effort, all my study, will have but a single object, to prove to you my full recognition of your kindness. This I shall never forget.

Foreign Library Periodicals

LISTED BY MAHLON K. SCHNACKE

THE character of library periodicals in Europe is largely determined by the European view of librarianship as a learned profession. Thus, even apart from the broader perspective than is usually found in American library periodicals, the European equivalents are interesting to the American librarian for the novelty of their point of view. The immediacy of their practical value in most American libraries may be questioned, perhaps, but the difference in tone, at once unpractical and learned, quaint and profound, makes their reading refreshing and stimulating.

This list aims to give an idea of the general character of some of the more important library periodicals published in Europe. Readers' bulletins and other publications of a single library are excluded, except in the case of the John Rylands Library at Manchester, whose bulletin is very wide in scope.

The annotations are meant to characterize the present, post-war status of the periodicals. Since the prices of these, as of other, foreign periodicals vary widely from year to year, no attempt has been made to indicate their cost. The list is based on an examination of the collections in the New York State and University of Illinois Library schools.

DUTCH

Het Boek. 's-Gravenhage: Nijhoff. Monthly.

Articles on early printers, Dutch incunabula, reviews of books about books; a definite antiquarian leaning.

ENGLISH

Library (Transactions of the Bibliographical Society). London and New York: Oxford University Press. Quarterly.

Incunabula, history of authorship, philology, antiquarian curiositis, obituaries of English librarians, reviews of books (not entirely bibliographical); a learned publication.

Librarian and book world. Gravesend: Alexander J. Philip. Monthly.

Library news, "practical" articles (library economy, hints, etc.), monthly lists of best books (apparently intended for the guidance of foreigners), reviews (general) for the librarian.

Library assistant. Croydon: Association of Assistant Librarians. Monthly.

The official journal of the Association. Almost entirely professional news; one or two technical articles monthly.

Library Association record. London: Library Association. Quarterly.

The official journal of the Library Association. Important technical articles (bibliography, administration, etc.), reviews (bibliographical), professional news and personalia.

Library world. London: Grafton. Monthly.

News of the "upper hierarchy" of British librarians.

Bulletin of the John Rylands Library. Manchester: University Press. Irregular.

A general library periodical, with a department of news of the John Rylands Library. Scientific papers—literary, bibliographical, palæographical, epigraphical, professional, historical. Very important.

FRENCH

Association des Bibliothécaires Français. *Bulletin.* Paris: Jouve. Nominally bi-monthly; recently semi-annual.

Personalia, professional news.

Bibliographe moderne. Paris: Auguste Picard. Nominally bi-monthly; recently semi-annual.

Learned articles—historical, palæographical. Largely professional news. Useful to the archivist as much as to the librarian.

Bulletin du bibliophile et du bibliothécaire. Paris: Henri Leclerc. Monthly.

Technical, bibliographical and literary articles and notes; most useful to the connoisseur and to the bibliographer.

Polybiblion. Paris: Polybiblion. Monthly.

Published in two parts, partie littéraire and partie technique; the former comprehensive reviews (principally of books in French), the latter lists of new publications in all languages, and contents of current periodicals, French and foreign.

Revue des bibliothèques. Paris: Champion. Nominally monthly; recently quarterly or half yearly.

Extensive bibliographical articles, professional news.

GERMAN

Bücherei und Bildungspflege. Stettin: Verlag Bücherei und Bildungspflege. Bi-monthly.

Subtitle. Zeitschrift für die gesamten ausserschulmässigen Bildungsmittel. General articles on the function of the library, technical articles, literary papers, adult education, general reviews.

Bücherwelt. Bonn: Borromäusverein. Monthly.

Official journal of the Borromäusverein, a Catholic literary society. Theoretical, historical, and bibliographical articles; reviews, mostly of religious books.

Zeitschrift für Bucherfreunde. Leipzig: E. A. Seemann. Bi-monthly.

Luxurious magazine for the bibliophile; literary, antiquarian, bibliographical articles; extensive reviews of new German books.

Zeitschrift für Bucherkunde. Leipzig: Tondeur und Sauberlich. Quarterly.

A new magazine (first number 1924, no month given); field will probably be bibliography, palæography, literary, to judge from the contents of the first number. Some news and reviews.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen. Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz. Monthly.

Historical and technical articles, reviews, news of libraries, extensive lists of new books in all languages on libraries and bibliography.

ITALIAN

Bibliofilia. Firenze: Leo S. Olschki. Monthly.

Subtitle: Rivista di storia del libro e delle arti grafische, di bibliografia ed erudizione. Almost no specifically library articles; a sumptuous periodical for the collector and the bibliographer.

PORTUGUESE

Anais das bibliotecas e arquivos. Lisboa: Oficinas Gráficas da Biblioteca Nacional. Nominally quarterly. recently semi-annual.

Field: Bibliography, history of the book, library economy, history of libraries, archives, etc. Leans heavily toward the antiquarian; many reviews. Includes the accessions in the Portuguese National Library.

SCANDINAVIAN

Bogens verden. Kobenhavn: Danmarks Biblioteksforening. Nominally monthly; recently bi-monthly.

The official journal of the Danish library association. Largely technical articles and professional news.

For folkeoplysning. Oslo: Norsk Bibliotekforening. Bi-monthly.

Literary, technical, but mostly professional articles; many reviews of new books.

Biblioteksbladet. Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt and Söner. Eight numbers annually.

The official journal of the Swedish library association. Professional articles and reviews of new Swedish books.

Nordisk tidskrift för bok-och biblioteksväsen. Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksell. Quarterly.

Beautifully printed; technical, professional and bibliographical articles.

Ex Libris · EARLHAM · ALUMNI ·

DESIGNED BY MAY AND GRACE GREENLEAF AND GIVEN TO THE COLLEGE BY HETTIE ELLIOTT OF THE CLASS OF 1899, THE EARLHAM COLLEGE BOOK PLATE REPRESENTS TWO QUAKER GARBED FIGURES IN A STUDIOUS ATTITUDE BY A LATTICED WINDOW OPENING ON THE CAMPUS OF THIS EARLY MIDDLE WESTERN CO-EDUCATIONAL COLLEGE. THE PLATE IS REPRODUCED FROM HARRY PARKER WARD'S "SOME AMERICAN BOOKPLATES." COLUMBUS, O., 1915

The Conference Information Booth

By KATHARINE MAYNARD

SINCE information service is but library service in miniature, the work of a conference information booth might seem to depend for its success merely upon the same factors that govern in the operation of the general library. Briefly, these come down to the proper selection of staff and equipment, and the application of recognized principles of library technique. Yet the temporary character of the work, the immediacy of the demand, the necessarily scanty equipment, the voluntary character of the assistance, and certain other special features complicate the problem of conference organization, and call for the maximum forethought and preparedness. A report on the administration of the information booth at one conference may therefore serve future committees as a comparison and check-up,—and perhaps, indeed, as a friendly warning!

At the All New England Library Conference and Conference of the Special Libraries Association held at Swampscott last June, there were seven hundred and sixty-three signed registration cards, with an estimated attendance of well over eight hundred persons. Being a joint meeting of seven organizations, including six state clubs and the national Special Libraries Association, which further divided into five groups for daily conference, we had sometimes as many as six simultaneous sessions, and probably almost as varied and representative a demand for service as the larger meetings of the A. L. A.

It was decided at the outset to combine Information with Registration, and to make the booth the headquarters of the general conference committee and the Appointment Bureau, but we were soon functioning in addition as a reception room, publicity headquarters, a lost and found bureau, and a general committee room, as well as a store-room for song sheets, dramatic properties, coats, canes, and hats, until the booth developed into a real "community center." This unexpected enlargement of the scope of our work had to be met to a certain extent by emergency methods, and suggests the desirability of providing—even in this miniature, temporary library—a retired workroom where the routine typing, filing, and lettering could be carried on with greater speed and accuracy, at the same time making for quiet and better order in the booth itself.

Quarters

A space about fourteen feet square at one end of the capacious hotel lobby, enclosed by glass on two sides, and fitted with shelves and drawers on the other two walls, furnished excellent accommodations, and without adequate quarters it would be impossible to carry on the work without confusion. Telephone connection was included, which proved valuable both in locating persons within the hotel and in outside communications on several occasions.

A long center table was devoted to registration, with provision for four signers at a time; two smaller tables were used for typing and filing; and a low platform below the glass partitions furnished display space for publications and programs. The shelves behind the registration table were devoted to reference books and folders, and those near the door to material for free distribution, while the larger shelves and drawers were assigned to various officers and committees, and so labeled. A small pigeon-hole post-office provided for the officers' mail and memoranda was so useful that it has been thought desirable to enlarge it another time to include space for the press where copy for the various papers might be deposited by the publicity committee.

A further extension of this post-office feature has been suggested by the hotel management as a means for providing for the distribution of unclaimed mail to persons not registered at the hotel, and also to those to whom mail is addressed after their departure when no forwarding address has been left with the hotel. A daily list posted on the bulletin board would help to meet this problem.

Staff

Volunteer service for short periods under rush conditions does not make for the highest efficiency, and the matter of personnel is a serious problem. Even with the finest "library spirit" it is not easy to keep things running smoothly from seven in the morning to midnight with a constantly changing staff. Much of the work is necessarily mechanical and of a routine nature, calling for facility in typewriting and lettering rather than for special knowledge or executive ability, and even with this facility each newcomer has to be initiated into the details of the system adopted.

In the five days at Swampscott we had thirty-five assistants all told, with only the chairman of the committee and one permanent administrative head giving continuous service. I am inclined to think that better results would be secured from half the number serving for longer periods, with at least one general assistant and one typist added to the permanent staff for the week.

Selection of assistants according to the type

of service needed is of course an obvious help, and this points to the desirability of a classified form of questionnaire in calling for volunteers, with such headings as "typewriting," "lettering," and "general desk work," as well as definite days and hours. Good typists and letterers can be used to advantage for even an hour or two at a time, but those taking charge of registration and the general information service are hardly effective for shorter periods than half a day. Two neighboring libraries sent us an assistant for an hour each day of the conference, which was helpful in providing for local information, altho the demand in this respect was less than we had anticipated. As in all reference work, unforeseen and surprising questions loomed up on occasions, such as: "Where can marionettes be borrowed or leased in Boston?" With entirely unjustifiable pride, we were able to turn this inquirer over to an assistant for the day who happened to know all about it.

Another staff problem is connected with the hours of service, which need to be worked out on a complete schedule for the week, altho it is hardly necessary to say that the schedule must be frequently changed. Many of the volunteers naturally want to attend the meetings, with the result that there tends to be a shortage of assistance during the sessions, when routine work can best be accomplished, and an over-supply of assistants between sessions, when the desk is busy and supervision most difficult. Sometimes the typewriter is idle, and often there are several waiting to use it. Even the manning of the booth during meal hours calls for forethought and special adjustment. If it were not for the cheerful adaptability and excellent teamwork characteristic of librarians, it would be difficult to avert chaos under such conditions.

Equipment

The supplies needed will, of course, vary with the local conditions and the particular work of each conference, but the following is suggested as a possible checklist:

Bulletin board (one or several)[1]
Blackboard, chalk, and eraser[1]
Pens, ink, and blotters[1]
Desk blotters[1]
Wastebaskets[1]
Pen trays
Typewriter[2]
Stationery
Carbon paper
Lead pencils
Pencil sharpener
Red and blue pencils for special marking
Paste
Glue
Scissors
Knife
Steel eraser
Rubber erasers
Seals for labeling
Thumb tacks (with puller for removal)
Clips
Rubber bands
Cardboard and India ink for signs and lettering
Printed registration cards, numbered serially[3]
Visible record filing cabinet (if desired)[3]
P slips for duplicate registration[3]
A-Z guides, several sets[3]
Plain guides[3]
Plain cards[3]
Filing trays[3]
Sorting trays[3]
Princeton files for timetables and folders[3]
Badges
Programs
Signs
Reference collection of books and leaflets (as listed below)

[1] Supplied by the hotel.
[2] Lent by the Remington Typewriter Co.
[3] Supplied by the Library Bureau.

Reference Collection

A small number of rather obvious books, with a few timetables, road maps, and folders answered most of the questions that could be answered with printed information, probably for the reason that librarians are accustomed to looking up such data for themselves, and, further, because of the activity of the local librarians who gave out informally a great deal of verbal information. Our list included the following material:

Boston directory
Boston blue book
Social register
Automobile blue book
New England road map
Boston guidebook
Strangers' directory [Boston]
Folders of Lexington, Salem, Plymouth, and other neighboring cities of interest to tourists
Condensed local timetables with daylight saving schedule
Timetables of the principal New England railroads
Folders of local steamboat lines.
Folders of local bus lines.
A. L. A. handbook
S. L. A. directory
S. L. A. B. directory
Massachusetts library club handbook
List of Massachusetts libraries and librarians (from the report of the Free Public Library Commission)
Standard dictionary
World almanac

Desk copies—so marked—of all folders, timetables, local guides, and maps were grouped under appropriate headings in Princeton files on the reference shelves, with duplicates (where available) on the shelves for free distribution. Particularly useful were the daylight saving timetables of trains to and from Boston and the Strangers' Directory, generously supplied in quantity by local banks and the *Boston Transcript* respectively.

Additions to this list suggested by our experience are the *Weekly Pathfinder* for condensed railroad data (including rates), and membership lists for all the association's meeting. We had the list of officers of the various state clubs, but only the Massachusetts club and the A. L. A. membership in full.

Information

The steady, persistent demand at Swampscott was for conference information—time and place of meetings, routes and rates of excursions, attendance at special dinners and luncheons, and many other points that could be given out only as changing circumstances permitted. This class of questions we tried to answer by forestalling them as far as possible.

With this aim, a complete itemized program, including the place of meeting, was posted daily

on the bulletin board under the heading "Events of To-day." A map of the hotel was also posted to show the location of the various rooms, and a duplicate program with the same information was kept at the desk for the benefit of the staff. This feature was especially helpful on one very rainy day, originally planned for outings, when program changes were of hourly occurrence, and it was necessary to issue several "extras" as the situation worked itself out. Room signs were posted at the entrance to each meeting place to tell which was the "green sun parlor," the "antique shop," and so on, and in certain cases—it would be desirable in all—a cross reference was made by hanging at the door a sign reading, "Newspaper Group" or "Catalogers and Classifiers," as the case might be.

The bulletin board was also used for many of the "Sign Below" notices for excursions, special luncheons and similar gatherings, and for items of general interest. The great variety of notices thus assembled tend, however, to become a rather heterogeneous miscellany, and it is possible that several smaller bulletin boards, classified for definite uses, might be advantageously employed. Greater emphasis is secured by grouping such material, and even if only one bulletin board is available the notices can be classed under appropriate headings, possibly being further distinguished by the use of cardboard of different colors. It has also been suggested that some special device such as a colored or intermittent light be adopted to call attention to the bulletin board whenever changes in the printed program become necessary.

Other special features of our posted information were an index to the commercial exhibits and a large printed timetable, four by five feet, giving the complete schedule of the Boston and Maine railroad.

Newspapers from the principal New England cities and New York were solicited for the week of the conference and displayed outside the information booth, the local papers being supplied by courtesy of the Library Bureau.

Publicity

Publicity and information, altho closely associated, are better handled by separate committees, working in cordial co-operation and with a clear understanding of their respective responsibilities. Thus, the publicity committee is naturally responsible for gathering the news of the conference, which may then be supplied to the information office to be given out thru whatever system is worked out. Authoritative copy might be distributed to the press thru a post-office in the booth, as has been suggested, and the information staff should also be promptly informed of the results of elections and other developments of interest. Our publicity committee was highly successful, getting space in nearly one hundred papers. The information booth might well undertake to post daily in a given place, possibly on a separate bulletin board, as many of these clippings in regard to the conference as are available.

Registration

As pointed out by Mr. Edward Eyre Hunt in his recent book on conventions,[4] the registration desk is important as the principal point of contact with those attending the conference. As registration is also the feature involving the largest amount of routine work, it calls for a carefully prepared form, as inclusive and automatic as possible, and the adoption of a system which will permit of rapid filing and easy access to the complete list. The form can hardly be too specific to facilitate rapid registration, stating clearly all data desired, even to such details as to whether the name is to be inverted or not. It may supply answers to one or more of the following questions:

Is —— attending the conference?
What is his room number?
When is he leaving?
What is his position?
Is the librarian from —— here?
Does he belong to the —— ?
Who is here from —— ?
What is the total attendance to date?
How many special librarians are here?

A modification of the form used at Swampscott, which provides for all these data, is shown below:

NAME (not inverted) .....
Library ..... Position .....
Address .....
Conference address (room number) .....
Time of departure .....
Please check membership in:

A.L.A.	Conn. L.A.
S.L.A.	N.H.L.A.
S.L.A.B.	Maine L.A.
Mass. L.C.	R.I.L.A.

The record of attendance was secured by numbering the registration cards in advance, and giving them out in strict serial order. Three typewritten copies, much abbreviated, were then made on P-slips, one set being filed alphabetically by name, the second geographically by state, and the third, or vocational file, in three groups—public librarians, special librarians, and guests. The slips under the heading "Special Librarians" served also as copy for the

[4] Conferences, committees, conventions, and how to run them. Harper, 1925.

[5] The duplicate registration slips were also typed in advance for the same persons.

printed list of attendance issued by the Special Libraries Association.

In addition to these three files, the original cards (with the name typed in inverted order on the bottom line) were filed in a Speedac visible record cabinet as fast as our facilities for typing and filing permitted. With an experienced operator this could doubtless be kept up to date as easily as the slip file, and would then seem to be an ideal system for easy access to a long list of names. If some such visible record is not feasible, the original cards may be used for the straight alphabetical file, in that case having the name typed on the top line for quick filing—in either case having the merit of an original record, and making one typewritten set unnecessary.

Badges

An inexpensive cardboard badge, lettered by hand in India ink, was used at Swampscott, a colored ribbon being attached to distinguish the special librarians. By preparing in advance the badges for all persons named on the program, and for many of those registered at the hotel or otherwise known to be planning attendance, the burden of lettering during the rush of registration was somewhat reduced, and the appearance of the badges correspondingly improved. A word of caution in regard to the form of pin used is in order, since an unsubstantial fastening adds to the losses and the consequent labor of replacement.

The badge was the only article that we handed out personally, all programs and other material for free distribution being simply put on convenient shelves near the entrance to the booth and called to the attention of the registrants.

Signs

Clear, direct and authentic signs save repeated questioning, and promote order, good humour, and efficiency. It would be difficult to have too many, but those named below are suggested as at least a desirable minimum:

Invitation to register (addressed to everyone attending even one session).
Registration and Information booth (with office hours).
Appointment bureau (with hours).
Membership (with hours).
Lost and found.
Room signs (in hotel parlance familiar to bellboys and attendants).
Groups meeting.
Signs for special bulletin boards or for specially grouped items on main board, as "events of today," "excursions," "exhibits."
"For sale" (with prices and directions) for official publications.
"Take one" for free printed matter.

Summary

With the hope that they will bring forth comments and discussion from the experience of others, the following suggestions are offered as aids to good organization:

Plan for close co-operation with all other committees.
Have all details thoroly worked out in advance.
Stick to the system adopted.
Make in advance a staff schedule for the week.
Have typewritten instructions for the staff on all matters of routine.
Do as much advance registration and badge work as possible.
Anticipate probable questions by clearly posted signs.
Use the bulletin board for official program announcements.
Keep an authentic revised program on the desk.
Post a map of the hotel.
Post as many as possible of the "Sign below" announcements.
Assign drawers or shelves to officers and committees.
Write every message—do not trust to verbal communications.
Label all "desk copies" of folders and timetables.
Label everything.

FROM THE CHICAGO REGISTRY ROSTER

Everleaner Allen, Arduous Baker, Babe Begay, Lucky Bird, Jett Black, Silveryrose Conway, Anna T. Cosey, James Custard, Maud Doubt, Alaric Dye, Sam Ellegant, May Flowers, Jack Frost, Josephine Getzoff, Florence Sinning, Betty Handwerker, Jane Hatmaker, Wm. Holiness, Charlotte May Ismay, Gordon Kindness, Elsie Mae Look, Sole Price, Mary A. Prince, Prince Edwin Smith, Charlotte Sparrowhawk, Ida Stonecipher, Harry D. Vinegar, Carrie Weary.—Chicago Public Library *Staff News.*

"Among the other discouragements to scholarship at Oxford must be counted the libraries. They are hopelessly un-co-ordinated and so decentralized that it requires years to learn what books on one's own subject may be found there. Conditions in general, and no one in particular, are to blame for this situation. I was forced to add to the confusion by founding a special American History Library. The Bodleian, considering its small income and staff, is highly efficient, even by American standards; it spends fewer pence in cataloging and shelving a new book than any American library spends dollars; but with the enormous output of modern presses the Bodleian will in a short time be unable to cope. The process of burrowing into the waterlogged soil of Oxford cannot long be continued, and dumping books into their buildings merely adds to the confusion. It is time for Oxford to face the apparently disagreeable fact that eventually a new Bodleian must be built, and probably in the now thrice violated Parks. . . ."
—*An American Professor's Reflection of Oxford, Spectator,* Nov. 14, 1925.

Fundamentals of High School Library Work

By ETHELWYN LAURENCE

IT may seem presumptuous for me to talk to you on the fundamentals of high school library work.* You have been studying the fundamentals of all library work and could most probably tell me much that I do not know of the latest developments of that work in many lines. But I have in my mind some fundamentals not brought out in text books; they are intangible to some degree. Everyone has to find out to some extent for herself the fundamentals of any work; but experience teaches and from my experience I want to try to help you to start further along on the pathway of finding out.

Organized high school libraries are still comparatively new. In California we have had one generation of them and we are so accustomed to finding them in our schools that we do not realize that in other parts they are still an innovation. So you may be called upon to pioneer as I did years ago. A little friendly advice at that time in my life was very welcome and I am hoping that you too will take these hints as the words of an old trail maker to new ones.

To those who are thinking of specializing in high school work I would like to offer a few thoughts. You have probably studied your qualifications for such a position, but I may be able to suggest a few points to you.

We who are in high school library work have the arrogance to think that such a position requires more than does that of an ordinary librarian. It certainly requires a person with some of the teaching instincts. The work demands sympathy with the adolescent mind — that rules out many who think in terms of a children's librarian. In the junior high school some of the qualifications of a children's librarian are very useful; but on the whole there is a decided difference between the attitude necessary for work with the older children and that suitable for work in the juvenile department.

There is the question of discipline. Tho we do not like to contemplate this side of the work, and tho the good librarian hides it as much as possible from herself as well as from the students, still we cannot afford to forget that some of it enters into every phase of school work, no matter by what means we accomplish the result of good order. To some minds this problem of a concealed dictatorship is extremely distasteful. No one likes it, but there is a certain reward in producing order and in the exercise of governing without bullying. So, unless you can find a reward for this unpleasant side of things I would suggest that you leave high school work alone and do your library work in a place where you have more settled and self-controlled persons to work with.

If you find that to work continuously and systematically at a task gives you the greater amount of satisfaction then the high school library is not the place where you will be most happy. For there one needs to be all things to all men and women and children. Most high schools employ only one trained librarian, so that she is on call at all times. She must drop the most important thing at the most inconvenient time to do another odd job. The position is in the nature of a one man band: one pair of hands and one brain to do and think of all from opening the mail to cataloging a scientific book. This point gives one pause; for

STUDY HOUR IN P. S. 171, NEW YORK CITY

*This paper is abridged slightly from an address given to the senior class of the Los Angeles Public Library School.

it is most trying. Having to do everything at the same time is the rock on which many otherwise good librarians have foundered in school work. But there are compensations. One can make and keep one's own rules. One has far more liberty of action than in an ordinary library, for there one has to be an example and that exercise is wearing to many.

There is much administrative work to be done in a school library—quite as much as in a small public library. This depends somewhat on the business organization of the school system, but as we have it in Los Angeles, for example, there is much of business detail to be kept very well and clearly or the Board of Education business office is disatisfied. The entire management of the department is in the hands of the librarian and in her hands alone, for the principal's office cannot be consulted on any but the most important points, and the librarian is entirely responsible for all the running of the room, from ordering of supplies to the quietness, neatness and general order.

Do you like to direct young people?. Much of the routine work must be done with the student help and that help, tho willing, is not always excellent. But one gets inured to mistakes after a while and one reckons with a percentage of them in the day's work. The children thoroly enjoy the helping; they find a great pleasure in learning to use materials and tools, and in keeping records correctly. In every semester there is at least one child who learns to be very useful, whose bent for order and accuracy is strengthened, and who is led to find the work in the world for which she is most fitted.

A knowledge of the literature of the adolescent is a useful qualification, and it is well to begin with this, rather than to hope to overtake it later on; for there will not be much time to work it up when once the position is yours.

But the most important qualification of all is a sympathy with the adolescent mind. That is the *sine qua non*. We must understand something of youth's psychology, either intuitively or by study. Do you like to work with immature minds? Or, would you rather help older people? Do you feel cramped with the continual battering of the same old things, without the more broadening influence of the superior mind? Does the continual society of those who are intellectually your inferiors bore you? All these must be taken into consideration when embarking on this career.

Now, if I haven't daunted you with the recital of all the drawbacks, if you think the compensations will make you enjoy the work in spite of many things which do not please you in prospect; we will suppose that you are appointed to a high school which has never owned a librarian before.

You have before you a fine piece of constructive work. How to lay that foundation so that the building grows in beauty? There can hardly be a more inspiring task. You are planning to influence hundreds of young people who of necessity are going to be brought into contact with the result of your labors. This is surely something which requires all the judgment and knowledge you can command. Every bit of power you have can be used. And all your personality can be thrown in for good measure.

You are going to make precedents, and as you make those precedents you will help or hinder your work in the future. There is also a broader outlook to that making of precedents; you may also be making them for other people's future. If you are an enthusiastic pioneer and you expect the work to grow, it will grow and branch out in places and ways not apparent at first. So, be careful of your precedents; they will hamper or help in the future.

Probably you will turn in the first organization work to the thing immediately before you, probably an unorganized mass of material and some unopened cases of books. You will feel that the first thing is to tackle the physical side of things: that is, to put the books all in order; classified, cataloged and on the shelves. That is of course necessary, but here let me plant a guide post. Is it as important that these books should all be methodically arranged as it is that the library itself, the spirit of the place, should have attention? We want our records to start correctly, and we want to avoid any confusion, but more than all we want the room itself to have the right welcoming atmosphere, and that takes thought and time. It takes time at least to appear unhurried, to speak the right word at the right moment, and especially to make pupils and teachers feel that technique is but the means to an end, and that the only thing to be done at that one moment is to consult with them. So don't be too impatient for the mechanics of the organization, but give much thought to the building of the right feeling toward the library. As a rule you can count on the most loyal co-operation from all the powers that be. It is true that some of the more conservative members of the educational body look askance at any innovation. They are inclined to think of any branching out as a fad; so there may be a critical spirit among a few on any faculty. If you find a slight spirit of antagonism toward a new "fad" from some of the faculty, that is another place in which to exercise your personality and persuasive powers. In that very unpleasant phrase of the market place, "sell your idea." That is one thing that every

A CORNER OF THE READING ROOM IN P. S. 53 IN NEW YORK

new school librarian should thoroly understand. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that your best results will always come by working thru your faculty. The children are under the influence of their teachers every day; the attitude of the teachers will reflect in them always. You can influence the few students who voluntarily put themselves in your way; but the large majority are first influenced by the teacher who meets them all the time.

Since this library idea in the schools is comparatively new, you will find that the majority of teachers do not know books. Even those who have done more reading than the average person may not know books as tools, and they do not know how to help the youngsters to know them. There is nothing surprising in this. This is the point where the librarian and teacher diverge. Why should we expect the teacher to have that expert knowledge which it is our function to contribute? The younger teachers show a different attitude, for they have been brought up since high school libraries became general; they have been accustomed to using books as tools in school and college, and they instinctively turn to the library as their greatest help. Here we need do no missionary work, but only to satisfy the demands made of us.

About the technical side of your work I shall say nothing. You know how to cope with that. All I would say is: Don't be bound up in technique. We all love to keep records. We love to feel that everything is neat and in order. And some of us forget that this is only a means and make it the end. We do not intend to do so, but unconsciously these things assume an undue importance in our minds. Still, technical details must have attention, so take all the time that you need to think out your system. There are many helps to make it easier for you to decide on what you want to use. Among these helps you will find the monographs published by the City Board of Education, one each on building equipment, supplies, and administration, prepared by librarians who have worked out each detail. You need not be bound by what some one else has done. Here is where your training is of most value. The value of theoretical knowledge is the ability to dispense with theories when necessary. So you will decide on your technical system in the light of all your previous experience *plus* what others have found useful.

I need scarcely add anything about a professional attitude. You must have heard of it many times. But let me point out that nowhere in the library world is it of more importance than in a high school. Perhaps that has been one of our faults in the past; we have not taken the prestige of our work seriously enough. This is probably a legacy from the times when the library was a haven for the lady who was left

unprovided for, and the neighbors felt that they must find something for her to do. As she had always been fond of reading, the local library seemed the best place for her—and incidentally she didn't expect much money! This time is fortunately for us long past and for our training and work we are entitled to the same consideration as other professionals. But we shall only get this consideration as we tactfully demand it and also as we live up to the ethics of a profession. What is the difference between a clerk's work and the work of a professional person? Is it not partly a point of view? In spite of the many fine and estimable and conscientious clerks who are working most faithfully, is there not more thought of the passage of the clock hands in that class of mind than there is in the best type of trained person? Professional persons work just as hard and just as faithfully for a small salary as for a large one. It is the work that counts. As Kipling says, "The sheep they are my people." So when we are setting our precedents for hours of service, let us not think too much of the time.

Now, this does not mean that you must work all hours all days and every day; on the contrary, you must have enough administrative ability to plan enough for the day's work and not too much. It is poor business to overtax your strength continually so that you are never at your best and brightest. By degrees we are coming to realize that it is folly to break down under the ordinary strain of work. However sorry we may be for those who have a nervous breakdown, we all have an undercurrent of feeling that they have shown a lack of control and have allowed themselves to get into a bad state of health—this of course does not apply to unforeseen troubles and illnesses which may come to all. Health is your greatest asset, and no work will be successful without calm nerves at the helm.

Among the many things which will command your attention at the time of organization, is a thoro knowledge of the curriculum of the school to which you are attached. Study it all as if you intended to be a scholarship adviser. You will find that it will mean much to you in planning your collection of material.

The ordering of books will probably be left to a great extent in your hands. There will always be teachers who know what they want to use and how they want to use it and you will come to rely on them a great deal; but some do not know the literature of their subjects; or at least they know little about what has been produced since they left college. Not only must you make a point of knowing this literature for them; but you must as tactfully as possible lead them towards knowing it for themselves, for no matter how good the books you order, unless the teachers know how to use them, they will stand on your shelves, unwanted, unhonored, and unsung.

Many librarians grudge the time spent at faculty meetings. Much goes on at the meetings that has no immediate relation to the library, but it is well to identify one's self in every way with the faculty, and the meeting may be made most profitable. One is in a position of isolation at best; "the only one of its kind in captivity" in any school, and anything to bring one in contact with one's fellow workers is to be welcomed.

For that reason I suggest that you mingle with an activity of the school—the science club or the art work or another of the many things going on under the same roof.

Librarians of Los Angeles have as their motto "the library should be the heart of the school." Each has her own way of attaining that end; you will work out the best way for your personality.

A school librarian is in a position of isolation. As I said before, her work differs from that of her colleagues, and she has literally no one to turn to for help and advice in her own line. For that reason, if for no other, I would say that it is absolutely essential to join the local library associations and attend the meetings regularly and faithfully. How is one to keep up with the new developments of the work without hearing what others have done? It is fashionable with some to say that old subjects are threshed over and that there is nothing of value in the tiresome addresses. My own experience is that meetings of our school library association have been of utmost value to me, and there is always something inspiring in the feeling of fellowship.

The manner in which this work differs from the work in a public library is chiefly, of course, in the pedagogical side. If you have had experience in schools or teaching you are most fortunate, for that will be of inestimable benefit to you, but at the same time you will probably come to realize that your greatest strength in the institution lies in the fact that you are attacking the problem of education from a different angle from that of the teacher. Your whole attitude towards the students is one of persuasion and not of compulsion. This attitude, of course, may be and very likely is, the attitude of some teachers, but still everyone knows that a certain amount of compulsion has its place in the classroom. That we can have a different atmosphere in our room is one of the great benefits of the library. Here we can have a room whose physical aspects are an entire change from the usual school room. We have dignified furniture of good design; the arrangement is orderly, but at the same time less formal

than that of the desks. the decorations are often artistic. We give to the student a freedom of action and a liberty impossible in a recitation. And that atmosphere of wellbeing we must, by all means, strive to keep. The battle to win the child is more than half over when we can offer such advantages. We are given these outward advantages; what we need especially to do is to cultivate and hold the unseen advantages. This room is the one place in the school which it is a privilege to the pupil to use. It must never degenerate into anything else, never be used as a place of punishment or a place for students who are troublesome elsewhere. Unless you are quick to resist every encroachment on your room you will soon find that it has fallen from its high estate and it is classed in the children's mind with the detention room or the attendance office. This room must be made the beauty spot of the school; and be kept so. To pupils and teachers alike it will appeal. Many a teacher comes to the library as the one quiet spot and goes away refreshed in mind and body.

Kipling's poem "The Song of the English" is written with a different subject from ours in mind, but he is writing of those whom he feels are of the chosen race and of the high duties and responsibilities in connection with their calling; perhaps we may be allowed to adapt it to our vocation and consider ourselves the chosen of another race.

Fair is our lot—O goodly is our heritage,
(Humble ye, my people, and be fearful in your mirth)
For the Lord our God most High
He has made the deep as dry,
He has smote for us a pathway to the ends of all the earth.

Surely we have a goodly heritage!

More Room for the Congressional Library

ADDITIONAL stack room for the rapidly increasing collections of the Library of Congress is at last assured. A grant of $345,000 in the appropriation act for the present year will start the work on a new bookstack in the northeast courtyard. The plans also make extended provisions for meeting special needs for secluded study rooms, where research workers may have more quiet and space than has been their lot of recent years. The total cost of the bookstack will probably reach $745,000. Another important event of the year, the gift from Mrs. Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge of an auditorium for chamber music, with endowment, has already been noted in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

MEMORIAL TABLET, THE GIFT OF FRIENDS OF MUSIC. BRENDA PUTNAM, SCULPTOR

The card catalog continues to grow at a rate (160,000 cards a year) which is depriving readers of desks and reserved tables in the main reading room. Card catalogs, says the superintendent of the reading room, are extravagant consumers of space and time. In his graphic phrasing, "Our card catalog is merely a loose-leaf book of some millions of small thick leaves, printed on one side only, bound in wooden covers in 4,112 volumes, costing about $92,000 per set." An entry in a printed catalog occupies only one-sixtieth of the space consumed by the same entry on a card in a card cabinet. Mr. Ashley believes that a practical way out of the difficulty will probably be reached by printing in book form large portions of the card catalog, such as subject groups or country groups or accession-period groups, and removing from the public catalog the corresponding card entries.

In the Division of Manuscripts the most interesting adventure of the year was the discovery and recovery of the President Arthur papers. The papers of "Citizen" Genêt, representative of France during the administration of President Washington, have come to the library thru his descendants. The library's collection of the "Dissertations" of Linnaeus has become probably the largest of its kind in the United States. The number of incunabula in the L. C. collection proper is 471, including 22 duplicates. Prices of book rarities, including Americana, have reached such unusual levels this year that the library has made purchases only where the prices seemed reasonable. Practically everything of moment that has been printed in Hebrew in the United States is contained in the Hebrew collection.

At the end of the fiscal year last June 30th the total contents of the library, inclusive of the law library, were 3,285,765 books, a gain of 106,661; 939,992 maps and views; 1,001,645 volumes and pieces of music and 449,418 prints. Volumes cataloged during the year numbered 79,143, of which 65,619 were accessions; classified and prepared for the shelves, 78,485, of which 68,675 were new accessions. The number of subscribers to printed cards increased from 3,374 to 3,593, and the whole number of different titles represented in the stock in June was 964,488. Bucknell University, Louvain University, and the United States Military Academy were among the institutions adopting the L. C. classification for their libraries. The division was unable to issue any publications this year, and nine classes of the classification are out of print. Appropriations for salaries in 1926 are $484,780, as compared with $457,020 in 1925. The appropriation for increase of library, $98,000, remains the same. Congress has as yet made no appropriations for carrying out the system of increases contemplated under the reclassification act of 1923, and in general employees remain at the minima of the grades to which they were originally assigned.

Importation Section in the Copyright Revision

THE following is the draft for the importation section of the bill which the Authors' League of America is to introduce into Congress after the recess:

Section 41. During the existence of the copyright in any work, the author of which is an American citizen and to which protection is accorded under this Act, and in any work by a foreign author when such work has been published and manufactured within the limits of the United States or its dependencies under an assignment covering stated rights for the United States registered in the Copyright Office; then during the period in which any edition of American manufacture is published and kept on sale by the American proprietor, the importation into the United States of any copies thereof, or plates or mediums of all kinds for making copies thereof, (altho authorized by the author or proprietor of any foreign copyright) except used copies, shall be, and is hereby, prohibited, after registration and deposit of two copies of the American edition. Where both serial and book rights are assigned and only the serial is published and manufactured in the United States or its dependencies, the prohibition or importation shall not apply to the book form.

Provided, however, that except as regards piratical copies such prohibition shall not apply.

(a) To any work published in the country of origin with the authorization of the copyright proprietor, when imported, not more than one copy at a time, for use and not for sale or hire for profit, in good faith, by or for any person, library or branch thereof, school, college, society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts; provided the proprietor of the United States copyright of such work has within ten days after written demand declined or neglected to agree to supply the copy demanded at a price equivalent to the foreign price thereof and transportation charges, or provided that at the date of the order of such copy for importation no assignment covering stated rights for the United States with respect to such work had been registered in the Copyright Office;

(b) To any work published in the country of origin with the authorization of the copyright proprietor when imported by the proprietor of the United States copyright for the purpose of filling demands for copies thereof made pursuant to the preceding subdivision (a);

(c) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, altho containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright proprietor, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed or reprinted without such authorization;

(d) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages;

(e) To works which form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions or libraries designated in the foregoing paragraph, or form parts of the libraries or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale;

(f) To works in raised characters for the use of the blind;

(g) To works imported by the authority or for the use of the United States;

Provided further, that copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the proprietor of the American copyright or annual or limited the copyright protection secured by this Act, and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of copyright.

"Of all the Aryans---"

THE Indianapolis Public Library registers systematically, if not forcibly, the guests who join the staff four o'clock tea group. Not long ago came Christopher Morley, and a few days later he was followed by William McFee. Above the two signatures in the guest book are these two statements which have afforded Mr. Rush and his colleagues much amusement and pleasure:

"Of all the Aryans, the nicest are the Librarians—impromptu announcement!

"CHRISTOPHER MORLEY."

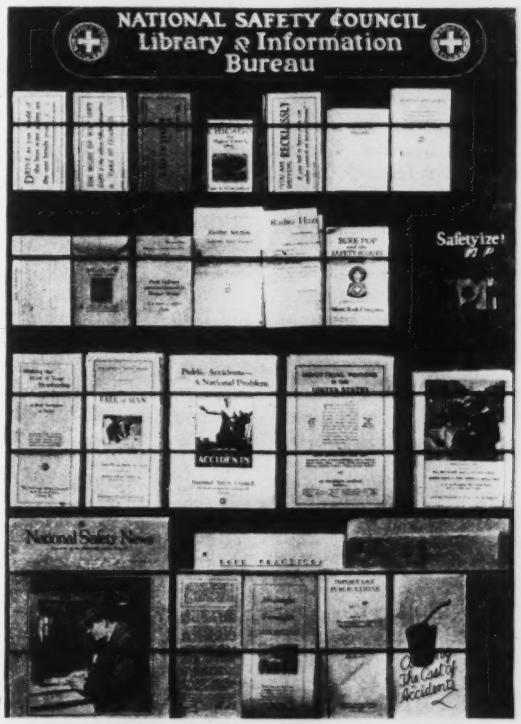
"The above remark merely confirms me in my belief that my friend Morley would make a pun under the very gallows.

"WILLIAM MCFEE."

Construction of new schools and libraries absorbed five per cent of all the money spent for new buildings in the United States during 1923, says the U. S. Bureau of Education.

National Safety Council Library Publicity

ON entering the Library of the National Safety Council at Chicago, one sees a metal display rack which has recently been installed for the display of pamphlets and leaflets of various sizes and thicknesses. On display are samples of the various publications of the National Safety Council, announcements of new books of interest to members, a small map of Chicago and other items of interest. All of this literature is for free distribution. Of course the materially is constantly being changed. It is a neat attractive arrangement for displaying pamphlets in quantities.



Several times each month the Council library staff prepares exhibits for display to be sent out to some of the large annual conventions of engineering and industrial associations, automobile shows, foremen's meetings, state and county fairs and many other types of conventions. About eighteen exhibit mats are usually sent in one case. The accompanying illustrations show the type of cases and the type of mat and lettering. On the mats are mounted pamphlets, posters, photographs, lists of books, and other recent material of specific interest to the convention. During the past few weeks these exhibit cases have traveled to a mining congress, to a metals' association annual

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL
is a co-operative non-commercial association of over 4000 members including industries, railroads, public officials, insurance companies, chambers of commerce, automobile clubs, and individuals interested in checking the terrible loss of life through preventable accidents. These exhibits represent a small portion of the Council's publications, service, and activities in the study and prevention of public home, and industrial accidents.
For further information address
National Safety Council,
168 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago.
STANDARD PRACTICES
The Encyclopedia
of
Community
Safety Council
Needs
SEE SAMPLE ON TABLE
FIRST AID

convention, to a petroleum institute, to a state fair, a home exposition and to several annual conventions.

Treasures of the Huntington Library

A DESCRIPTION of the building and the chief artistic and literary treasures of the Henry E. Huntington Library at San Marino, Calif., bringing together for convenient reference many details not easily found elsewhere, is an important section of "Rider's California; A Guide-Book for Travelers" (Macmillan).

The Huntington Library specializes in the source books of English literature and American history. The collection has been brought together within a space of twenty years. Its rapid growth is largely due to Mr. Huntington's having been able to buy in their entirety some thirty valuable private libraries, among them that of the late E. Dwight Church of Brooklyn, containing the finest collection of Shakespeare Folios and Quartos outside England; that of Beverly Chew, rich in American poetry; and the Frederic R. Halsey library, specializing in both American and English literature. The collection of the Duke of Devonshire was one of the most important of the English libraries purchased outright, it containing the Kemble-Devonshire collection of plays and twenty-five Caxtons.

The library is especially strong in English literature, containing an unusually complete collection of the Elizabethan and later dramatists. It claims to have the finest collection in the world of Shakespeare Folios and Quartos. It has as many books printed in English prior to 1641 as in the Cambridge University Library—8,000 titles—or just half the number in the British Museum.

In the field of American history some of the rarities include all procurable editions of the Letter of Columbus announcing the discovery of America; first editions in Spanish and Latin of the letters of Cortes announcing the conquest of Mexico; first editions of Champlain's Works and those of Hennepin and Lescarbot; a nearly complete collection of the Jesuit Relations, most of the volumes in the original vellum binding; numerous works from the first presses of Cambridge, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, including the "Bay Psalm Book," the only known copy of "The Book of General Lawes and Liberties Concerning the Inhabitants of Massachusetts" (1648); Bradford's "Laws of New York," and Eliot's "Indian Bible"; also the recently acquired Judd Stewart Collection of Lincolniana, comprising 2,000 titles.

The Ellesmere copy of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" heads the extraordinary collection of literary manuscripts. There are also copies of Gower's "Confessio Amantis," Lydgate's "Danse Macabre" and Milton's "Comus." Among the modern treasures are Thackeray's "Adventures of Philip," Charles Reade's "Cloister and the Hearth," Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses," Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways," Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," with many of his original drawings, Conrad's "Nostromo," and Kipling's "From Sea to Sea." On the American side are such items as Mark Twain's "Prince and the Pauper," Thoreau's "Walden," Bret Harte's "Two Men of Sandy Bar," and Stockton's "Lady or the Tiger."

Historical manuscripts include the records of the Dutch West India Company, published in a limited edition by the library in 1924; Major André's journal; a letter by Benedict Arnold acknowledging receipt of £6000 for betraying his country; Aaron Burr's journal; Lincoln's note-book; Sherman's Memoirs, and all of John Fiske's histories. Of special California interest are the long lost Fort Sutter Papers, recently recovered; the Records of the San Francisco Vigilantes of 1856 and the autograph letters of Father Eusebio Francisco Kino (1680-87).

Representative specimens of English portrait painting include choice examples of Gainsborough, Reynolds, Raeburn and Romney. Among the American portraits are paintings of George Washington by Rembrandt Peale, Gilbert Stuart, and Charles W. Peale.

Radio Play Contest

The Drama League of America and WLS, Sears, Rosebuck Agricultural Foundation, in the interest of better radio programs, are offering prizes of $500, $200, and $100 for the best original radio play submitted before February first. The winning play will be broadcast during Drama Week from WLS and other leading broadcasting stations of the country. For particulars about the contest apply to WLS, Sears, Roebuck Agricultural Foundation Station, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, or to the Drama League of America, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago.

Thirty-six hundred square feet of floor space at the Sesquicentennial Exhibition at Philadelphia has been assigned, free, to the American Library Association for the Fiftieth Anniversary Exhibit. This space will be in the proposed Palace of Education and Social Economy. The Director of Education and Social Economy for the Sesquicentennial says that the granting to the A.L.A. of this space, which has a rental value of $18,000, represents a greater concession than has been granted to any other organization.

Forty American Books for the World List

AT the request of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations the American Library Association has selected the forty American books of the year 1924 which it judges the most important for inclusion in the world list of six hundred titles to be published under the auspices of the League.

The best books ordinarily become known abroad very slowly, and it is thought that the annual publication of a list limited to six hundred titles will be effective in drawing nations together into closer intellectual contact, by keeping them in touch with the works each nation believes to be its best.

Countries publishing ten thousand or more new books annually are entitled to name forty —the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Germany and the United States are the only nations in this class. Countries publishing from five to ten thousand new works annually are entitled to name twenty; those of from twenty-five hundred to five thousand, ten; below twenty-five hundred, five.

Belles Lettres and Art

Anderson, Sherwood. A story-teller's story. Huebsch.
Bade, William Frederic. Life and letters of John Muir. 2 v. Houghton.
Bianchi, Martha Dickinson. Life and letters of Emily Dickinson. Houghton.
Boyd, Ernest. Portraits, real and imaginary. Doran.
Bradford, Gamaliel. Bare souls. Harper.
Brownell, William Crary. Genius of style. Scribner.
Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. Mark Twain's autobiography. 2 v. Harper.
Firkins, Oscar. William Dean Howells. Harvard Univ. Press.
Gorgas, Marie Doughty, and Burton J. Hendrick. William Crawford Gorgas. Doubleday.
Hambidge, Jay. The Parthenon and other Greek temples. Yale.
Hammond, John Winthrop. Charles Proteus Steinmetz. Century.
Howe, M. A. DeW. Barrett Wendell and his letters. Atlantic Monthly.
Mumford, Lewis. Sticks and stones. Boni.
Robinson, Edwin Arlington. Man who died twice. Macmillan.
Seitz, Don. Joseph Pulitzer. Simon and Schuster.
Sullivan, Louis Henry. Autobiography of an idea. Press of American Institute of Architects.
White, William Allen. Woodrow Wilson. Houghton.

Travel

Kent, Rockwell. Voyaging southward. Putnam's.

History

McIlwain, Charles Howard. American revolution. Macmillan.
Paxson, Frederic Logan. History of the American frontier. Houghton.
Osgood, Henry Levi. American colonies in the 18th century. 4 v. Columbia Univ. Press.

Law

Moore, John Bassett. International law and some current illustrations. Macmillan.

Natural Science

Beebe, Charles Williams. Galapagos. Putnam.
Huntington, Ellsworth. The character of races. Scribner.
MacCurdy, George Grant. Human origins. 2 v. Appleton.
Cowdry, Edmund Vincent. General cytology. Univ. of Chicago Press.
Kellogg, Vernon. Evolution. Appleton.

Philosophy

Hart, Joseph Kinmont. The discovery of intelligence. Century.
Martin, Everett Dean. Psychology, what it has to teach you about yourself and the world you live in. New York: People's Institute Pub. Co.

Religion

Fosdick, Harry Emerson. The modern use of the Bible. Macmillan.
Mathews, Shailer. Contributions of science to religion. Appleton.
Rowe, Henry Kalloch. History of religion in the United States. Macmillan.

Social Science

Adams, Randolph Greenfield. History of the foreign policy of the United States. Macmillan.
Allport, Floyd Henry. Social psychology. Houghton.
Faulkner, Harold Underwood. American economic history. Harper.
Fitch, John Andrews. The causes of industrial unrest. Harper.
Giddings, Franklin Henry. Scientific study of human society. Univ. of North Carolina.
Merriman, Charles Edward, and Harold Foote Gosnell. Non-voting: causes and methods of control. Univ. of Chicago Press.
Pound, Roscoe. Law and morals. Univ. of North Carolina Press.
Small, Albion Woodbury. Origins of sociology. Univ. of Chicago Press.

Calendar

Jan. 6-7. At the Southwestern Louisiana Institute. Annual meeting of the Louisiana Library Association. Speakers: Milton J. Ferguson, Clarence B. Lester, Fannie C. Rawson, Essae M. Culver, Henry M. Gill, and William Beer. Accommodations at the Gordon, White Front and Commercial hotels.

Jan. 17-23. Thrift week. Literature, posters, etc., obtainable from the National Council of the Y.M.C.A., 347 Madison Avenue, New York.

October 4-9. At Atlantic City. Forty-eighth annual conference of the American Library Association and affiliated and other associations. Many state associations have decided not to hold their usual meetings within their respective states so as to make possible the attendance of members at this conference which celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of the A.L.A.

Feb. 14-20. National Drama Week. The American Library Association is one of the organizations cooperating with the Drama League of America. A.L.A. publications which libraries will find useful in their plans for Drama Week are: "Plays for children" by Alice I. Hazeltine, an annotated index, giving also lists of plays suitable for special days and special occasions; and "Viewpoints in modern drama" by F. K. W. Drury, which characterizes and gives complete acting information on 368 plays.

March 5-6. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Spring meeting of the New Jersey Library Association.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

January 1, 1926

THIS year of grace 1926 will be notable as the golden jubilee of the American Library Association and the semi-centenary of three noteworthy events in connection therewith, which are, in chronological order: the establishment of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, from which proceeded the organization of the Association, its first number being issued in September, 1876; the organizing meeting of the American Library Association at Philadelphia, October 4-6th, which will be fittingly celebrated by the conference, divided between the mother city and its seaside suburb Atlantic City; and the publication of the fundamental volume on libraries published soon thereafter. Altho Philadelphia will not attempt to match the great centennial exposition of 1876, which gave start to so many good things—the modern library movement, the telephone, better bread and better coffee, and thus better digestion for the American people—the selective exhibition planned will be of importance and interest, especially in connection with the meetings of learned societies. Atlantic City, "America's playground" and the greatest hostelry in the world, makes ready for great meetings in the auditorium which the librarians' favorite Hotel Chelsea has erected within the year, while the high school nearby has seating capacity for three thousand; and in addition to this old favorite as headquarters, the splendid new hotels alongside, the Ambassador and the Ritz-Carlton will make special terms for A.L.A. attendants. The conference will be made an international one, the first in this country since that of 1904 at St. Louis, when so many nations were represented at the international love feast, and the growth of the library movement in other nations in the interim has been such that if delegates can be sent from all, the proof of international progress will indeed be remarkable. It is in President Belden's thought that general sessions should occupy most of the time, bringing together on specific occasions the interests centered in the Special Libraries Association, which is so cordially co-operating, with those of children's librarians, those of the library schools and other educational work, and those of the state and law librarians and library commissions, thus acquainting members in general with the broad divisions of library work, while giving less time and attention than usual to section and round table meetings. It is planned to publish within this semi-centennial year the A. L. A. catalog in its extended edition, the initial portion of the great Survey report, a first instalment towards the completion of the Sabin bibliography, and a fresh volume of the Evans catalog, and it is to be regretted that the new cumulative catalog of books in print, on which the H. W. Wilson Company will put its strength in 1926, cannot be published until the following year. The United States Bureau of Education plans also to publish within 1926 its new record of libraries, the first since that published in 1915, which will include statistics for 1923 of some eighty-five hundred libraries aggregating one hundred and twenty-two million volumes, and which may or may not include twenty-five hundred smaller libraries aggregating a million and a half more volumes. Thus will be emphasized the immense progress which has been made within the library field since the A.L.A. began its work fifty years ago.

THE library year 1925 was notable, not only for the conference at Seattle, which brought together in this corner of the union more than a thousand attendants, which is increased by the fact that at the Special Libraries and New England meeting at Swampscott, at the Sioux City meeting at Fort Wayne, Indiana, over eight hundred were present, a large proportion of them being non-participants at the Seattle conference,—but for the remarkable development of the functions of the A.L.A., particularly in the educational and publishing fields. The board of education for librarianship has made great progress, and the work of adult education has been fostered by the publication of eight issues of the "Reading With a Purpose" lists, out of the dozen planned for completion within 1926, a series whose value has met with enthusiastic appreciation both by librarians and readers. The activity of the League of Library Commissions was quickened and extended under Mr. Ferguson's presidency by the grant from the Carnegie Corporation which has already stimulated library development in Louisiana, happily selected as the best ground for a state extension work demonstration, where parish libraries corresponding to county libraries elsewhere are already in process of organization.

THERE have been few appointments to foremost library posts, altho the Queensborough library system in Greater New York has now Owen C. Dever as its new head. But many well-known librarians have new post office addresses as the result of transfers and promotions as positions have been made vacant in one way or another. Death reaped ripe harvest during the year in taking the veteran William R. Eastman, eighty-nine, who at middle age became a graduate of one of the early classes in the first library school, Horace G. Wadlin, seventy-four, for fourteen years librarian of the Boston Public Library, and Harriet L. Matthews of Lynn, after years of patient suffering. She was a participant in the 1876 conference, and her passing leaves only R. R. Bowker, Melvil Dewey, Charles Evans, William E. Foster and E. Fannie Whitney to last into the semi-centenary year. Yale lost a valued associate in Charles J. Barr, and the death of Chester M. Cate soon after his succession to George Watson Cole at the Huntington Library in California was tragedy indeed. The longevity of the profession was further illustrated by the seventieth library anniversary of Charles Alexander Nelson, the golden jubilee in library work of Caroline M. Hewins and the jubilee testimonial in Russia to Madame Haffkin Hamburger after thirty-five years of library association. George Godard as state librarian of Connecticut and Mary E. Wood as the pioneer of library work in China completed a quarter century of noteworthy service. The retirement of Florence Woodworth and of Ada Alice Jones, after more than thirty-five years' connection with the Albany Library School and the New York State Library, removes them from active library service. Related enterprises with tempting prospects deprived the profession of Harold T. Dougherty of Newton, Marion H. Fiery of the New York Public Library and Herman O. Parkinson of Stockton, who becomes the regional representative of the Gaylord library supply house on the coast, where three branches have already represented the Library Bureau, merged in the past year with the Rand Kardex Co. Burton E. Stevenson in returning to Paris as head of the American Library crowns the work which he had begun during the war, and which has been developed during the four years' administration of W. Dawson Johnston, and James G. Hodgson has gone to Rome as librarian of the International Institute of Agriculture.

OF library buildings, the completion and opening of that at Cleveland was the chief feature of the year, while Texas is the richer by the inauguration of the Houston Public Library, but such progress has been made on other great undertakings that the new Philadelphia library will be ready to welcome the 1926 conference, Los Angeles expects to open its doors very soon, and Birmingham's new building will also be ready, equipped in part for the moment after the destructive fire by sympathetic libraries thruout the country. Beyond specific mention are the many additions of public or college library buildings which marked almost beyond precedent the past year. The splendid gifts which illustrate American generosity, both of the personal and collective sort, make monuments of that generosity in fields so far removed as the University of Tokyo, whose destroyed library will be replaced thru the magnificent gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., which also will house a gift collection contributed by American libraries to the extent of a hundred thousand volumes and, on a lesser scale, by other nationalities, and the completion of the American subscription for the University of Louvain, in which the pennies of school children thruout the country and the dollars of the New York police force are characteristic portions. The completion of the $5,000,000 Hampton-Tuskegee endowment will insure the development of the new library school for the training of negro librarians at Hampton Institute, Va., organized this year under the directorship of Miss Florence Curtis, who brings to the new work her experience at the Illinois and Drexel Institute Schools. In addition to the liberal support of general library development pledged by the Carnegie Corporation last year, it has made additional gifts for specific work undertaken by the A.L.A. and cognate associations. Richmond, Va., has now the benefit of the Dooley bequest of half a million dollars, which will enable the Richmond Public Library, established two years since, to put itself on the map, in association with consolidated local libraries, and gift-giving for the benefit of libraries has become of increasing significance.

THE Solberg measure, supported by the Authors' League and endorsed by the American Library Association, and introduced into the last Congress as the Perkins bill, has been reintroduced into the present Congress, but a revised form to be introduced after the recess will have the support of the Authors' League, with modifications agreed upon at conferences between representatives of the Authors' League and other organizations specifically concerned with copyright. The one modification to which librarians will except is the substitution as Section 41 of the amended form which specifically gives to English authors and American publishers control of the American market thru restric-

tion of importation in the case of English works of which editions are manufactured here. Works in languages other than English are not subject to this restriction, nor are English works, except so far as manufactured here and during the time when an American edition is kept in print and for sale. The substitute section is printed in another column, and it will be noted that the objection of librarians centers chiefly in the clause, which provides that copies may be imported by libraries only after the publisher of the American edition declines or neglects to furnish copies of the original English edition at the English price plus transportation cost. On this the contest will center during the hearings before the Committee on Patents, and it should be made clear that the American Library Association thoroly supports the entrance of the United States into the International Copyright Union.

The Open Round Table

The Questionnaire Method

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In the occasional criticisms uttered against the Library Survey and the questionnaire method which it is following, we have been told more than once that the questionnaire method is discredited in the eyes of educational experts.

Any one connected with an educational institution and knowing something not merely of what he receives in his own mail but what is received in the office of the president and other administrative offices of the institution, knows that the questionnaire method is still in vogue when facts on a large scale are desired, the United States Bureau of Education being one of the many educational agencies still using this method, and to good advantage. The following statement taken from the report of the director of the American Council on Education 1925 would seem a further warrant from good authority in the matter of fact-finding surveys in the educational field:

> Probably the most significant indication of popular growth in matters educational may be found in the ever-broadening acceptance of the thesis that in a democracy facts control education. . . .
>
> A second significant sign of widepread growth in education is the ever-increasing desire of schoolmen to co-operate in establishing the facts that control education. This is indicated by the rapid change during the past five years in the technique of educational investigation. Then studies were conducted mainly by questionnaires which called for some statistics and many expressions of opinion. Recommendations based on the answers received were formulated by an individual or a committee and distributed to those responsible for administration of the activity investigated. While many of the reports thus made have been effective in stimulating and guiding progress, there were always wide differences of opinion as to the validity of the conclusions drawn. It is now recognized that such studies are much more effective if fewer opinions and more facts are collected and if a large number of people co-operate both in finding the facts and in interpreting their meaning.

The chairman of the A. L. A. Survey Committee has frequently stated that the committee considers itself a "fact-finding, not a fault-finding and not an opinion-finding" committee. is unfortunate perhaps that some members of the profession cannot maintain the same point of view.

JOHN BOYNTON KAISER, *Librarian.*
State University of Iowa.

Desks V. Tables in the Reading Room

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Since the publication of the description of the State University of Montana Library building in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, a number of inquiries have been received regarding the results of the use of desks in the reading room instead of tables. The reading room is thirty-eight feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet long. The double desks are forty-seven by thirty-one inches, making the desk room available for each person thirty-one by twenty-three inches. In width, there are eight rows of desks with narrow aisles between. In length, there are eighteen of these desks and they are not crowded.

The aisle leading from the main entrance is six feet wide, and the aisles around the sides of the room are wider than those between desks. The estimated seating capacity of the reading room with the tables was three hundred. With the desks the capacity is two hundred and eighty-six, a loss of fourteen.

The students who were here when the old building was in use much prefer the desks to the tables. There is a certain amount of isolation when they have a desk to themselves, which they do not feel at the tables.

The library staff finds that the desks aid in maintaining discipline. They decrease the opportunity for conversation on the part of students. Considering everything, the desks have turned out to be very satisfactory, and we are glad that we decided to install them instead of tables.

M. GERTRUDE BUCKHOUS, *Librarian.*
Montana State Library.

Library Organizations

American Library Association

CATALOG SECTION

Register of Catalogers

A SUPPLEMENT to the list of registered catalogers 1921-1924, published in the Library Journal of May 1, 1925, will be printed in an early number of the Journal. Any cataloger who has not yet registered should communicate with Miss Eliza Lamb at the Harper Memorial Library, University of Chicago.

COMMITTEE ON BOOKBUYING

New Copyright Measure a Menace

Libraries, private buyers and booksellers alike are to be denied in the new copyright bill offered the sixty-ninth Congress. The publishers and printers have finally had their way with the Authors' League, and the modification of the Solberg bill which it presents will contain, among other changes, a long anti-importation section to their liking. This measure has not yet (December 15) been introduced, but its character is known. When it appears, notice will be mailed every head librarian in the American Library Association, so that protests may be poured into Washington.

The proposal is (1) to forbid entirely the importation of any foreign (tho legitimate) edition of an American work, and (2) to require that orders for the original edition of a foreign work reprinted here be sent exclusively to "the proprietor of the United States copyright." [Libraries are in neither cases thus restricted now.]

Exceptions are: (1) used copies; (2) foreign newspapers and magazines; (3) foreign language books, if printed here in translation only; (4) libraries or collections purchased en bloc for institutions; (5) travellers' books; (6) raised print; and (7) works for the United States.

The only *libraries*, then, retaining their old liberty in buying lawful books will be those of the Government. Why, none explains. The only *persons* left undisturbed are the blind. Others fare worse than the libraries, for they are refused the right to import collections en bloc.

As for dealers, they are left off the map, as usual, since they will not be permitted to stock any foreign edition, if one is made here.

Envisage the situation under such a statute.

No one could safely order from foreign catalogs, advertisements, or reviews, without inquiry of Washington. Otherwise, he might find himself a smuggler and his consignment confiscated, for an American edition might within the hour or a generation ago have been recorded in the Copyright Office. That would be a new experience for American scholars, scientists, artists, educators, librarians, and, indeed, something new under the sun, for there is no foreign counterpart. Abroad, original editions have free course. Tauchnitz, for example, in Germany, cannot touch the inflow of the British and American originals he reprints. Every library, whether or not importing, should resent the indignity.

But every library is touched in more than dignity and convenience. The scheme is expensive. To stimulate the reprinting of salable foreign, especially British, books is its avowed object. But it costs less to print from one typesetting than from two or more. The Encyclopædia Britannica's needless American plates cost $200,000. The publishers may not want to reprint, but Labor will not assent to their monopoly unless they do. The American edition may be as good and cheap as the foreign, and the latter, as the bill requires, may be sold by the reprinter at its home price, but this does not obscure the fact that double publication is an economic waste. Improved bookselling, not multiplication of issues, is what the situation demands, so that the price on both sides of the Atlantic may drop.

The scheme would not only be annoying and costly, but would prove unenforceable as well. It is retroactive, and runs for fifty years after the author's death. The record of reprints, past and future, must be registered in the Copyright Office and relayed to every custom house. Daily interfiling of new entries, and withdrawal of old ones, as copyrights expired or publishers stock became exhausted (tho the bill does not provide for such stock reports) would be necessary along all our boundary. Then, every book entering the United States must be checked by this mounting and shifting total. The confusion and delay would be unprecedented. It would end, as now, in applicability only to commercial shipments in bulk, of which the publishers gave specific notice. The rest would be a farce.

All this huge machinery invoked against the country's foremost intellectual workers and alertest libraries in the name of copyright—a grant made solely to protect the author against publishers who would print without leave and pocket the proceeds!

The amended bill once more admits the indefensible manufacturing clause, tho excusing foreign authors. The American writer who pre-

fers to print abroad will continue without the protection of American law, tho in honor an author's work is his own no matter who does the typesetting. Protest on this score, however, is useless now, since Labor has promises which must be kept.

Librarians have no other course open but to urge rejection of this measure till its importation section is amended so as to secure to Education its accustomed freedom of purchase. The protests will be mailed to the new chairman of the House Committee on Patents, Hon. Albert H. Vestal, of Indiana; to Senator Richard P. Ernst, chairman of the Senate Committee on Patents, and copies to the individual librarian's full delegation in the Senate and House. When the number of the bill is reported, as above promised, action should be immediate, as hearings will be sought for January.

M. Llewellyn Raney, *Chairman.*
Carl L. Cannon,
Asa Don Dickinson,
Hiller C. Wellman,
Purd B. Wright,
A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

Library Book Outlook

THE new Zane Grey novel, The Vanishing American (Harper, $2), is a romance of the American Indian, in which the hero's warrior-soul struggles with his heritage of white-man education.

Three interesting new biographical works offer themselves for acquisition. The Memoirs of William Jennings Bryan (Winston, $3.75), is the unfinished autobiography which has been completed by Mrs. Bryan. Seventy Summers, by Poultney Bigelow (Longmans, 2v., $10), is full of interesting references to most of the leading personages of the time in both hemispheres. It will doubtless stir up considerable comment in this country. The Pilgrim of Eternity, by John Drinkwater (Doran, $5), is a dramatic portrayal of the glamorous, violent Byron.

In Sisley Huddleston's France and the French (914.4, Scribner, $3), we have a portrait of the country and its people by one who has had unusual opportunities of studying that country intimately. So also Japan in Silhouette, by Trowbridge Hall (915.2, Macmillan, $2.50), reveals much of the life, literature, and beauty of that country.

A History of Russia, by S. F. Platanov (947, Macmillan, $7.50), is by the leading Russian historian of the day. It has been a popular text in Russian universities for more than two decades.

The World Court, by A. S. de Bustamente (341, Macmillan, $3), is written by a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The United States Senate and the International Court, by Frances Alice Kellor (341, Seltzer, $2), continues the author's Security Against War, which was published a year ago. Sidney Brooks' America and Germany, 1918-1925 (327, Macmillan, $1.50), narrates, without prejudice, our recent dealings with Germany, and reveals the essence of present-day American-German relations. The Moslem World of To-day, by John Raleigh Mott (297, Doran, $2.50), is a composite study of an international problem, by various contributors.

In the field of Literature, we have A Century of the English Novel, by Cornelius Weygandt (823, Century, $2.50), which includes an estimate of English novelists from the time of Scott down to the death of Conrad. English Satire and Satirists, by Hugh Walker (827, Dutton, $3), is one of the excellent Channels of English Literature series. The Nobel Prize Winners in Literature, by Annie Russell Marble (809, Appleton, $3), gives the facts concerning the lives and works of the authors who have thus far received the awards. Volume 2 of Representative Plays by American Dramatists, ably edited by Montrose J. Moses (812, Dutton, $8), covers the period from 1815 to 1858. Pluck and Luck, by Robert C. Benchley (817, Holt, $2), offers new humorous essays by the author of Love Conquers All.

A plea for the establishment of industrial museums in this country is contained in Charles R. Richards' book entitled The Industrial Museum (600, Macmillan, $3).

The dearth of really new books at this season of the year permits of the listing of a number of recently-published books that present new treatments of subjects already more or less adequately covered by previously-published books, but which may well be considered for replacement of out-of-date works in their respective fields, or for augmentation of existing collections.

In Ancient History, there are Greek Social Life, by F. A. Wright (938, Dutton, $2), and Rome of the Kings, by Doremus Almy Hayes (937, Dutton, $3).

In Sociology, we have Common Wealth, by C. G. Campbell (330, Century, $3); The Phantom Public, by Walter Lippmann (321, Harcourt-Brace, $2); Community Organization, by Jesse F. Steiner (352, Century, $2.25); Clubs, Making and Management, by Renée B. Stern

(367, Rand-McNally, $1.50); Congress, the Constitution, and the Supreme Court, by Charles Warren (353, Little-Brown, $3.50); Men, Women, and Colleges, by Le Baron R. Briggs (378, Houghton-Mifflin, $1.50); School and Home, by Angelo Patri (372, Appleton, $1.50); Everyman's Insurance, by Frazer Hood (368, Appleton, $1.50); Selected Articles on Birth-Control, by Julia E. Johnsen (323, Wilson, $2.40); Trade-Associations, Their Economic Significance and Legal Status, by the National Industrial Conference Board (381, The Board, $3); and Statistical Analysis, by Edmund Ezra Day (311, Macmillan, $4).

In Science, Why We Behave Like Human Beings, by George A. Dorsey (136, Harper, $3.50); Man, the Puppet, by Maurice Lipsky (134, Frank-Maurice, $2.50); What Evolution Is, by George H. Parker (575, Harvard Univ. Pr., $1.50); Evolution Explained, by J. Inglis Parsons (575, Small-Maynard, $2.50); Biology, by Patrick Geddes (570, Holt, $1), in the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge; The Marvels of Animal Ingenuity, by C. A. Ealand (591.5, Lippincott, $3); Mushrooms, a Handbook of Edible and Inedible Species (641, Houghton-Mifflin, $3); Bacteriology, by Carl H. Browning (616, Holt, $1), in the Home University Library; Evenings with the Stars, by Mary Proctor (523, Harper, $2.50); Science and the Modern World, by A. N. Whitehead (504, Macmillan, $3); The Marvels of Modern Physics, by Joseph McCabe (530, Putnam, $1.50); Chemistry in Modern Life, by Svante Arrhenius (542, Van Nostrand, $3); The A-B-C of Relativity, by Bertrand Russell (501, Harper, $2.50); The Romance of Lighthouses and Life-Boats, by Thomas W. Corbin (656, Lippincott, $3); and Scientific Amusements and Experiments, by Charles R. Gibson (604, Lippincott, $2.50).

Applied Arts and Sciences has: Half-Hours in the Kitchenette, by G. F. Scotson-Clark (641.5, Appleton, $1); The Small-House Primer, by Edwin Bonta (692, Little-Brown, $2.50); The Smartly-Dressed Woman, by Emily Burbank (646, Dodd-Mead, $3); Hats and How to Make Them, by Virginia C. Patty (646, Rand-McNally, $2.25); The Management of the Farm, by Llewellyn A. Moorhouse (630, Appleton, $3.50); Marketing, by Edmund Brown (656, Harper, $3); and Advertising, Its Use and Abuse, by Sir Charles Frederick Higham (659, Holt, $1), in the Home University Library.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.

Among Librarians

Bernice K. Bailey, of the staff of the Cincinnati Public Library, has been appointed assistant to the librarian at the Veterans' Hospital, Tupper Lake, N. Y.

Gertrude Blanchard, 1913 Pittsburgh, is now in charge of the central children's room at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Emile Chatelain, director of the Sorbonne Library, who retired at the beginning of the present academic year, has been succeeded by Dr. L. Barrau-Dihigo, librarian of the University School of Pharmacy, and formerly assistant university librarian.

Lucy Condell, assistant librarian at Edward Hines, Jr., Hospital, Maywood, Ill., has been transferred to the Veterans' Hospital Library, St. Cloud, Minn.

Harriet Dolbee, who since 1901 has been connected with the Hayner Public Library at Alton, Ill., first as assistant librarian and then as chief librarian, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Jane Bassett. Since the establishment of the library over forty years ago some member of Miss Dolbee's family has been librarian, and she retains her connection thru her appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees.

Lucy Fuller, 1916 Pittsburgh, has been appointed librarian of the Tyrrell Library, Beaumont, Texas.

Mrs. Nina Hatfield was, on December 1, appointed librarian of the Hoboken (N. J.) Public Library in succession to her late husband, Thomas F. Hatfield, who had held that post for several years.

Leonore E. Herron, since 1891 librarian at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., died November 15 after a year's leave of absence on account of ill health. She returned in the fall to welcome Florence Rising Curtis as head of the newly established library school, and she is succeeded by her sister, Winifred A. Herron, as librarian of the collection which during her thirty-five years' work grew from five thousand volumes to a fifty-five thousand volume library housed in an attractive modern building.

Wil Hutchinson, 1923 Pratt, librarian at the Veterans' Hospital at Rutland, Mass., has been sent to organize the library service at the new Veterans' Hospital, Aspinwall, Sharpsburg, Pa. Frances Walsh of the Worcester Public Library succeeds her at the Rutland Hospital.

Mary Hughes, 1914 Pittsburgh, is head of children's department, Tacoma Public Library. Miss Hughes will assume her position the first of February.

Marian Leatherman, 1916 Illinois, recently librarian of Drake University, is now assistant librarian at Pennsylvania State College Library.

Edith R. Miller, of the Carnegie Library, Mitchell, S. D., appointed librarian at the Veterans' Hospital, American Lake, Wash.

John Trotwood Moore, director of the Tennessee departments of libraries, archives and history, has the honor—not often accorded librarians—of having his works appear in a complete edition in his lifetime. This edition, published by the Cokesbury Press of Nashville, gives in six volumes the novels, short stories, and verse of the versatile state librarian who, beginning life as a teacher, next took up the rearing of blooded stock before beginning literary work. "Old Mistis" gives the title to a volume of songs and stories from Tennessee; "Uncle Wash, His Stories" is a transcription of true stories taken down from time to time; "A Summer Hymnal" is a romance of Tennessee; "The Bishop of Cottontown," a story of the southern cotton mills; "The Gift of the Grass" is the autobiography of a famous racing horse, and "Jack Ballinger, Forrester" a novel.

Phyllis Moulton, who for about a year and a half has been librarian of the British Library of Information, 44 Whitehall Street, New York, joined the staff of the National Conference on the Christian Way of Life, at 129 East 52nd St. as a research worker, December 1.

Annabel Porter, 1906 Pittsburgh, is now superintendent, children's department of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

Gladys B. Quinn, formerly assistant librarian at Edward Hines, Jr., Hospital at Maywood, Ill., is now in charge of the Veterans' Hospital Library, Ft. Harrison, Helena, Mont.

Grace Reed, 1925 Simmons, is an assistant at the Mt. Vernon (N. Y.) Public Library.

Fifty-two members of the staff of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library honored Ruth Rockwood, head of the reference department, and Jessie Hodge Millard, head of the children's department, on December 1st, with a dinner, celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their service in the library.

Horace Greeley Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library from 1903 to June 1917, and since that librarian emeritus, died at Winchester, Mass., last month. Mr. Wadlin, after practicing for a short time as an architect, became a special agent and in 1888 chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics. His "History of the Boston Public Library" of 1911 is known to librarians who are less familiar with his many statistical and historical works.

Who's Who Among School Libraries

In New York High Schools

Manhattan: New York Training School, Edyth L. Miller; DeWitt Clinton, Harriette Arden, Florence E. Van Vliet, Aline Sanborn; Julia Richman, Vera Elder, Katharine M. Christopher, Helen Carpenter; Wadleigh, Maude S. McClelland, Mary McDonnell; Washington Irving, Sarah E. Annett, E. W. Alexander, Mrs. Vera Phelps; High School of Commerce, Ethel Savacool, Madelyn Perkins; Stuyvesant, Morris Zatz, Grace L. Cook; George Washington, Ruth Wilcox, Edith M. Grout; Haaren, Rose Eichenbaum; Seward Park, Jerusha G. Meigs, Mrs. J. E. Pavis; Textile, Pauline Madden.

Bronx: Morris, Bertha F. Hathway, M. Louise Hamlin; Evander Childs, Daisy B. Sabin, Marie Brendel; Theodore Roosevelt, Marjorie V. O'Donnell; James Monroe, Agnes Cowing, Bertha Greenebaum; Walton, Harriet Bircholdt.

Brooklyn: Maxwell Training School, Esther M. Davis, Gertrude Deardon; Girls', Mary E. Hall, Mary I. Newton, Stella Bateman; Boys', S. R. Parker, Helen Preston, Ruth Malmar, Marguerite H. Entle; Manual Training, Ella M. Hazen, Corine Clough; Brooklyn Technical, W. H. Duncan, Jr.; Erasmus Hall, Mary Kingsbury, Ella Suydam, Beatrice E. Odell; Eastern District, Laura Bertemy; Alexander Hamilton, Carson Brevoort, Mary M. Brough; Bushwick, Milo F. McDonald, Jane Brower; Bay Ridge, E. B. McKnight, J. H. Brotherton; New Utrecht, Muriel A. Crooks; Girls' Commercial, Mary Preston, Laura S. Charlock; Thomas Jefferson, Frances Burdick, Nellie C. Brink, Elizabeth Kent; James Madison, Sheldon Fletcher, Emily K. Colwell; Franklin K. Lane, Gertrude Clark.

Queens: Jamaica Training School, Ruth T. Miller; Bryant, Annie M. Thayer, Florence Foshay; Jamaica, Rosamond Joslyn; Newtown, Julia I. Bedell, Mrs. James Allennee Adams; Far Rockaway (no librarian); Richmond Hill, Julia Robeson; Flushing, Jean Ely.

Richmond: Curtis, Julia T. Phillips; Tottenville (no librarian).

Our Contributors

Asa Don Dickinson, who has made accessible a modest eighteenth century librarian's conception of his office, has been since his return from A.L.A. Library War work in France in 1919 librarian of the University of Pennsylvania, thus showing himself not disinclined to be near the center of the American book world which the filling of a college post in the state of Washington and a university librarianship in India might not lead one to expect. The War and children and literature and other things have

inspired a series of books known to librarians —and others. So far as we know none of the reference books mention that the "Punjab Library Primer" was written in three summer weeks two hundred miles from a railroad in the heart of the Himalayas, that Mr. Dickinson thinks he hates the automobile and games—which interfere with contemplation—and likes a pipe and tramping and foreign travel, nor do they record that it was from Mr. Dickinson that Christopher Morley borrowed Roger Mifflin's beard—what time the two occupied adjoining desks in the editorial office of Doubleday, Page and Co.

Arthur E. Bostwick—is Dr. Bostwick

Mahlon K. Schnacke worked for some years at the St. Paul and University of Minnesota libraries before taking the New York State Library Course and accepting a position in the reference department of the New York Public Library. Readers of *New York Libraries* will remember his fine "Plea for Liberalism in the Selection of Books for Public Libraries" printed last May. A subject which has occupied him much for the past fifteen years is European (Continental) genealogy, and libraries will doubtless be the richer one of these days by the appearance in print of some of Mr. Schnacke's researches.

Katherine Maynard is the wife of George S. Maynard, technology librarian of the Boston Public Library. But she exists also in her own right. A preference for summers off has made her choose chiefly short jobs in literary or library work, including assistance in editing the John Muir manuscripts, and putting thru press Dr. W. R. P. Emerson's book on "Nutrition and Growth in Children." Mrs. Maynard who is a graduate of the New York Public Library School has held various posts in that library; she has also been librarian of the National Industrial Conference Board and of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Her annotated list of books for the amateur gardener appeared in our number for April 1. For the rest, folk-dancing and country life, golf and gardening.

Ethelwyn Laurence who writes on Fundamentals of High School Library Work is the enthusiastic librarian of the Los Angeles High School.

Current Literature and Bibliography

The current number of Revue des Bibliothèques (dated August to October, 1925) contains an abridged index to the articles in the LIBRARY JOURNAL from 1919 to 1921, the work of Suzanne Briet.

In our number for January 15 will appear "Some Reference Books of 1925," the annual supplement to the A.L.A. "Guide to Reference Books" which has been written for the JOURNAL by Isadora Gilbert Mudge, reference librarian of Columbia University.

In an early number we shall give the first installment of an index to current literature on libraries and related subjects, which will be published monthly. In our number for January 15 will reappear "Library Work" which was a regular department in the monthly LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Beginning with its January number (vol. 31, no. 1) *Public Libraries*, which has been published by the Library Bureau since 1896, becomes *Libraries*, a title better suited to this periodical, which has long since gone far beyond public libraries for its material. Greeting *Libraries!*

Recently has appeared from the publishing house of Jouve et Cie, Paris, the Proceedings of the International Congress of Librarians and Bibliophiles held in Paris in 1923. It contains over five hundred pages giving in full or slightly abridged some ninety papers on problems of librarianship in general, information bureaus, the handling of rare books, book publicity, and indeed almost every branch of library business.

In the "Reading with a Purpose" series comes Daniel Gregory Mason's "Ears to Hear," being a guide for music lovers, well aimed to forward the enlargement of music understanding in America. The books recommended are slightly fewer than those in many of the other lists in the series, but they are well chosen to cover interestingly every phase of the subject.

The first two parts of Volume 1 of Svend Dahl's "Biblioteksh andbok," edited by Samuel E. Bring with the co-operation of several Swedish specialists, and published by Almqvist and Wiksells of Uppsala and Stockholm, have so far appeared. The Handbook, in common with other European library manuals, is planned to go into all the phases of book making and the administration of libraries. In the parts which have so far reached us are well illustrated chapters on paper making, printing, processes of illustration, binding, manuscript books and other rare books.

Alfred Hessel's "Geschichte der Bibliotheken," just published by Pellens and Co. of Göttingen, discusses the development of libraries and the relation of the library to the history of culture from the earliest times to the present day. There are chapters dealing with antiquity, the middle ages, the Renaissance, the post-reformation period, the "age of enlightenment" and the nine-

teenth century. The final chapter deals with present day libraries, especially public libraries. A 14-page bibliography and several plates add value to the work of Dr. Hessel, who is librarian and professor at the University of Göttingen.

The John Rylands Library of Manchester, England, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the publication of Tindales New Testament last month, prepared an extensive Bible exhibit, the printed catalog of which is now available. The well made catalog is prefaced by an interesting introductory sketch of the eventful history of the Bible by Henry Guppy, the librarian, and there are numerous reproductions from editions of special interest. (Manchester: The University. New York: Longmans Green. 133p. 1s. 6d.).

"Clubs, Making and Management," by Renée B. Stern, of Chicago, has been prepared with and for the help of librarians, teachers and directors of social activities who are every day meeting enquiries regarding the organization and management of the club which is becoming increasingly important in the activities of young people.

Here is collected in a form available for quick reference information often difficult to find on incorporation methods, initiation "stunts" neither dangerous nor destructive of the self-respect of the initiates, names, mottoes, emblems, etc. Essays and speeches give the ground work on which the individual can build to suit his personal needs, and there are letter forms, samples for codes of rules, etc., the whole attractively written, printed, and bound—and dedicated: "To the Staff of the Reference Department of the Chicago Public Library." (New York and Chicago: Rand McNally, 1925. 250p. illus.).

Library Opportunities

No charge is made to subscribers to the LIBRARY JOURNAL *for the insertion of notices in this department.*

Answers should be addressed to the respective advertisers, not to the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Those announcing positions open will save unnecessary correspondence by making a statement of their requirements regarding the education, sex, approximate age, health, etc., required of candidates for these positions.

Librarians are asked to give some particulars of their training and education, distinguishing between library school and training class; etc.

The same advertisement will not be inserted in two succeeding issues.

POSITIONS OPEN

Three positions open: Head of circulation desk, cataloger, and a general assistant. Training and experience required. For full particulars apply to the Librarian, Public Library, Hibbing, Minn.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for a station and hospital librarian, $1,860; and an Assistant Hospital Librarian, $1,500.

Receipt of applications for these positions will close January 9, the date for assembling of competitors will be stated on the admission cards sent applicants after the close of receipt of applications. Promotion to higher grades may be made in accordance with the civil service rules.

The examinations are to fill vacancies in the Veterans' Bureau and in naval establishments thruout the United States, at the entrance salaries shown above.

The duties of station and hospital librarian are to administer libraries at Veterans' Hospitals, naval hospitals, or naval stations in the United States, those of the assistant hospital librarian to assist in the administration of libraries in Veterans' Hospitals.

Competitors in the station and hospital librarian examination will be rated on library economy; cataloging, classification, and bibliography; modern languages; and education and experience.

Competitors in the assistant hospital librarian examination will be rated on library economy, classifying and cataloging, and education and experience.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of U. S. civil-service examiners at the post office or custom house in any city.

Wanted, librarian with ability and pleasing personality, competent to take charge of circulating dept., salary first year $1140, position to be filled in January. Location suburban city, twenty-two miles from New York City. W. P. 1.

Wanted at once in middle western university assistant for order work and some desk work. Salary about $1700-1800. F. A. 1.

POSITIONS WANTED

Wanted, by young man, best qualifications and references, position as head librarian of medium sized library or as reference librarian of large library. B. M. 1.

College graduate, trained librarian, experienced in all branches library work, including organization work, wishes executive position in library of about 40,000 volumes or college library, preferably south or middle west. D. G. 1.

Librarian with long experience in cataloging wants position as cataloger and classifier in a small library, or as organizer of a collection. G. L. 1.

Wanted in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, or in New Mexico or Arizona, position by former head of department in large city library. University graduate. Has travelled widely and speaks several languages. Large experience in story-telling and in research. Good organizer and executive. C. F. 1.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Keller, Frances; and Antonia Halvany. The United States Senate and the International Court. New York: Seltzer, 1925.

Friederici, Georg. Der Charakter der Entdeckung und Eroberung Americas durch die Europäer. Stuttgart-Gotha: F. A. Perthes, 1925. (Allgemeine Staatengeschichte, Lieferung 105.)

Rein, Adolf. Der Kampf Westeuropas um Nordamerika im 15 und 16 Jahrhundert. Stuttgart-Gotha: F. A. Perthes, 1925. (Allgemeine Staatengeschichte, Lieferung, 106.)

Darrow, Floyd L. Thinkers and doers [story of discoveries and inventions]. New York: Silver Burdett, 1925. 378 p. illus.

CATALOGS

A catalogue of books on a variety of interesting subjects, including angling, English literature, ships and shipping, shipwrecks and other marine disasters, sport and travel. New York: Edgar H. Wells & Co. 40p. (Cat. no. 13).

Selected publications, 1925-1926. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press. 40p.

In the Library World

This department for our two January numbers will be devoted mainly to reports of progress in 1925 sent by the various state library commissions. As a rule little information on library legislation is given as this is to be covered in an article to appear later.

Maine

LIBRARY and school relations have become steadily closer and more effective in Maine thruout the year. For two consecutive years the Northern Maine Library Association has had a library speaker on the program of the Aroostook County Teachers' Association, where some five or six hundred teachers meet in convention. Last year Miss Zachert of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction spoke before a large gathering and this year additional progress was made. The State Librarian was one of the two speakers at Caribou, Dr. Dallas Lore Sharp being the other. Further, Mr. Boyd of the Bangor Public Library spoke before a department session of the English teachers, on school libraries, and this was followed by an interesting discussion. "Welcome" signs to teachers *and* librarians were a feature of the publicity provided by the local department of education. A formal invitation was extended by the Teachers' Association to the Library Association to meet with them next October, a real step in recognition of libraries by educational organizations.

New Hampshire

MORE people coming to the Public Library Commission office for help or advice than in all previous years put together, a state Library Association membership and attendance breaking all records, requests for the Commission's *Bulletin* from many libraries outside the state, a successful effort on the part of the Commission to have better books and better editions in better condition circulated, a well attended library summer school, a considerable number of new library buildings, libraries reorganized and new contacts with clubs, rural schools, and other extension agencies; these are items in the record of unusual growth which has characterized the year.

New buildings have been erected in Litchfield, $25,000; Sanbornville, $25,000; Merrimack, $25,000; Weare, $20,000. Other towns having buildings in process are New London, Nelson, Sunapee. Towns raising money for buildings, Hillsborough, Colebrook. Canterbury has had gifts toward a building. An unused Baptist church with land has been given for library purposes in Newcastle. Surry has had a gift of $2,000 from Mrs. Hattie Emmons and has raised $1,300 more toward its building. Derry and East Derry are considering new buildings. Lisbon has had a gift of $30,000 toward a new building from Harry Chandler of California; Winchester has $50,000 from the estate of Ezra Conant; Jeffrey, from the estate of Jules Durant $50,000 for school and library purposes; Pelham, from the estate of Miss M. A. Cloyd, $500 for books; Boscawen, $2,100 from Mr. Harry K. White of Boston. Concord has had its library building fund augmented from several estates to the amount of $85,000; Peterborough has gifts exceeding $1,300; and Merrimack $500 from the estate of C. G. Lawrence.

In spite of counter-attractions, large increases in book output are reported from Rochester, Nashua, Berlin, Derry, Somersworth, Gorham, Peterborough, Manchester, Greenfield, Laconia, Hanover, Gilmanton, Durham, University of New Hampshire, Suncook, Henniker, Franklin, New Hampton, and others.

Dartmouth College library is to have a new building. New branches have been established by Concord, New Hampton, Manchester, and others.

Vermont

AN increase of $2500 in its appropriation has enabled the Vermont Free Public Library Department once more to give aid in the form of gifts of books to small libraries. It has also added sixteen new school traveling libraries to its fixed collections, and has disbanded all its former general traveling libraries. The circulation of libraries among summer camps for boys and girls has doubled. A recent offer to send "prize packages" of ten to fifteen books every two months to small libraries has met with immediate response—the books are selected by the Department from its best and newest titles. An enlarged edition of the "List of Approved Books for Rural School Libraries" prepared for the Department of Education has been circulated without charge. Co-operating with the State Library and Historical Society an eight page pamphlet setting forth the resources and services of each institution was circulated widely thruout the state.

A pretty and well-planned library building was presented to the town of Essex Junction by one of its citizens and a substantial fund contributed to provide new books yearly. A new community house in East Middlebury furnishes two attractive rooms for its library, and the South Hero library has recently moved into its new brick building. Libraries at Bristol,

East Middlebury and Barnard have been cataloged, and assistance given the new library at Castleton Normal School. The State Federation of Women's Clubs has contributed $279 to be used partly for children's books and to go toward a new book-wagon for the Library Department. There has been a considerable increase in the circulation of books by mail among private citizens.

By act of the Legislature the commissioner of education will serve as ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees instead of the secretary of state as formerly.

Massachusetts

NEARLY all libraries report a prosperous year, increased appropriations, and consequent increases in salaries and book funds. The larger circulation reported by so many libraries might be traced to more money for books and a more efficient, because more contented, staff.

New library buildings have been erected in five towns and the $200,000 library and museum at Westfield is well under way. Additional branch libraries have been opened in several towns and cities and funds for new branch buildings are being raised in several more. Gifts and bequests to libraries total $68,000.

Two library institutes were conducted by the Division of Public Libraries. The registration at the first, at Hyannis in April was ninety-eight with sixty-seven libraries represented. The second was a round table conference held in Williamstown preceding the joint meetings of the Massachusetts and the Western Massachusetts Library Clubs. Fifteen villages in the vicinity were represented. At both these institutes contacts were made with librarians new to the service and with libraries never before represented at any meeting.

The interlibrary loan collection at the office of the Division, a new venture, has had borrowers from sixty libraries. About two hundred volumes of this collection are on education and are in great demand by teachers. About two hundred fifty "Reading with a Purpose" pamphlets have been sold and books listed in these series loaned to several libraries. One mountain village library reports a reading club of ten members.

A new venture which has met with instant success is a joint conference of teachers and librarians in towns belonging to superintendency-unions, where means of closer relations between schools and libraries are discussed. At one local conference teachers, librarians and trustees were present from ten towns. The Department of Education is to include a library-and-school hour in each of its group meetings next year.

Librarians and Americanization supervisors from three cities met with the state directors of foreign work in a series of conferences, to compare experiences and to draw up a plan of routine procedure for better co-ordinating the work of library and school. This program has since been widely used in other communities. A city library has held a local conference of delegates from educational agencies and foreign societies, to sum up work already done and together to plan future development. A branch library in a foreign neighborhood in Boston has reached many new readers by the use of a weekly push cart service of books.

New York

OF general interest to all are the following items:

Action by the New York Library Association looking toward a more direct and systematic leadership in all library matters of general interest to the State, the creation of a permanent council to speak and act for the Association at all times when it is not in session and the engagement of a paid secretary-treasurer to be its active agent in the systematic building up of the Association and the carrying out of its plans and policies.

The adoption by the State Board of Regents of rules having the effect of State law, making it compulsory after September 1, that all schools with an enrollment of one hundred pupils or more shall have a school library in charge of a certified librarian, and that after September 1, 1926, schools with an enrollment of over fifty shall likewise have a certified librarian, these rules being subject to certain modifications where adequate school library service is provided by the public library.

A series of library institutes which broke all records in attendance, with 1564 persons participating, representing a total of 621 institutions.

The New York Library Club, the oldest organization of its kind in the world, celebrated in November the 40th anniversary of its founding. Statistics in *New York Libraries*, showed a total of 641 libraries and registered branches in operation, 514 different communities served, 380 buildings owned by them, 8,532,893 volumes in their collections, 31,579,223 volumes circulated in 1924, a total public library income of $5,243,378, of which $3,382,369 was received from local taxes and $1,861,009 from endowments and other sources.

Four new free libraries established, the Champlain Free Library, the Cortland Free Library, the Port Leyden Community Library and the Savona Free Library, bringing library privileges to 15,723 people heretofore not enjoying them.

The growing realization of the fact that county library service is the only solution of the problem of bringing public library privileges and service to the 1,250,000 people in the State now without such service, and a corresponding emphasis by all concerned on plans and efforts to promote the county library idea.

Local developments of importance include:

A $140,000 appropriation to be raised by city bonds to provide $100,000 for a new branch and $40,000 for an addition to another branch of the Albany Public Library; also, new buildings at Brookhaven, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. James Post; Canojaharie, the gift of Mr. Arkell; Lisle, building and endowment from H. H. Franklin; Mount Vernon, a $100,000 addition opened in November; Portchester, site purchased and plans adopted for a $100,000 building; Port Jefferson, $18,000 building erected by popular subscription; Rochester, quarters leased and equipped for central administrative offices and reference library; Rome, contracts let for addition and remodeling to cost $32,212; Syracuse, new branch erected by the city; White Plains, authorization of $50,000 addition to the present building at the city's expense. Bequests include a $62,000 legacy to Avon from Aaron Barber for a public library; $30,000 from L. G. Wanful for the Holland Patent village library; $40,000 from John R. Hegeman for a building at Mamaroneck, the site being provided by a $10,000 gift from A. Y. Van Amringe; $100,000 from Mrs. E. B. Crawford for a building and its operation for Monticello, and about $100,000 for the Wellsville library from the late David A. Howe.

Other gifts provide $20,000 for endowment of the Gouverneur library, from Herbert A. Aldrich whose father gave the village library its building about thirty years ago; $10,000 from Mr. N. A. Petrie for Parish; $4500 for the establishment of a library at Phelps with an endowment to yield $1000 annually for maintenance from Mr. R. A. Truax. Port Jarvis has increased its library appropriation from $5500 to $10,000; Mamaroneck from $2000 to $5000; and Greater New York as the result of a comprehensive and intensive campaign on the part of the officers and users of the libraries has raised its city appropriation by 26 per cent, from $1,931,130 to $2,452,133, one of the greatest library victories ever won in New York City.

Ontario

IF general progress with an absence of unusual events can be counted as success, Ontario has had a successful year. The number of public libraries on the list now shows a total of 493 with two or three interested communities to hear from. Ontario has a population of three million and, altho its number of public libraries is large, there are wide stretches of territory without local library service. When it is explained that the province measures eleven hundred miles east and west and nearly as much north and south, one will realize the difficulty in developing a library system to reach all the people.

In addition to an increase of seventeen in the total number of libraries, there has been a marked growth in circulation among the libraries as a whole, and also a small but noticeable increase in library expenditure. It has been a year when many of the smaller libraries which have been but existing have gathered new impetus and are making very favourable progress. Community spirit has resulted in the erection of three new buildings. Individual subscriptions have in each case enabled the library boards to erect very attractive buildings. In a community of thirty-seven, $450 means a little frame building, a general meeting place when the building is open for the exchange of books. A second community with 350 population, has expended $2700, and the third, 450 population, $3500 on brick buildings of very pleasing architecture. In every case the amount expended represents but a portion of the value, as services and often material have been donated. In another place a public-spirited citizen has erected a building for the use of the citizens—a building containing library, rest-room and auditorium. A unique use has been made of the jail in a place of 450. Reform making the building no longer necessary, the women of the village asked permission to use it for a library. It has been thoroly renovated and makes a very attractive community centre. Four of the city libraries have opened new branches.

The demand for travelling libraries has increased, and in the case of the newly organized and reorganized library, they have proved of great value in quickening interest.

The Ontario Library School added thirty-one trained students to the library forces of the province and two to the strength of the Canadian west.

New Jersey

AT the November election six municipalities and one county voted by unprecedented majorities to establish free public libraries. This brings the number of county libraries in New Jersey to seven—one-third of the counties in the state. Ocean City voted for a municipal library at a special election. Seventeen towns established association libraries. 51,894 special loans were sent out; traveling library stations now total 1182 and 112 requests for stations were held over because of lack of funds.

A permanent summer school was established in connection with the Teachers Summer School

at Ocean City. The State Board of Examiners grants credits to teachers taking any of the courses given, the credits to count toward a teacher-librarian certificate. This was done with a view of requiring all teachers taking charge of school libraries to hold such a certificate. In addition, a class in children's reading and story telling for mothers and teachers met with an average attendance of eighty-four for the course of six lessons. Two other classes for librarians were held with an average attendance of thirty-two for ten lessons.

A new branch of the Jersey City Library was dedicated in May. The new buildings at Beach Haven and Bound Brook are now occupied. Somerville has added to its building. Hopewell is established in its new building purchased by Hopewell Library and Museum Building Association. Clinton has had $50,000 left to it for the upkeep of the library building. The women of Clementon raised the money for a small but attractive library building. The library building at Lincoln Park was dedicated in February. Washington moved into its building in August.

Library aid was given to 1125 schools. In Hunterdon County the rural school gave a book pageant to stimulate interest in school libraries, 51 schools being represented. In Sussex County the commencement address and composition in all schools were on subjects relating to books, and the librarian of the Commission gave an address on books at each commencement. This was the beginning of a campaign of education for a county library.

The appropriation for the work of the Commission was increased by $10,000 for the annual term.

Pennsylvania

AN outstanding feature of the year has been the support given the library by the public. There were three successful campaigns for funds for libraries, two more counties have given appropriations by the county commissioners, making four now doing county work, two towns were given buildings, two funds for buildings, five received notable bequests and gifts of money, and many received gifts of books, the most notable being a bequest to the Williamsport Library of a collection illustrating the history of printing.

Five new libraries were opened, and six new buildings for established libraries—the outstanding one being the gift of a building and endowment to Northumberland which was supplemented by a fund raised in the town.

The Harrisburg Public Library started county work with an appropriation from the county commissioners, and have the second county book truck in the State, "The Cardinal."

The Library Extension Division renewed its former plan of visiting the stations to which traveling libraries are sent from the Division, besides the regular library visits. One hundred and two stations in farm houses, crossroad stores, banks, post-offices and other places in remote rural districts were visited, over mountains and along roads which even the ever willing "Henry" negotiated with difficulty.

The State Association meeting in October was the largest ever held, with many trustees present. A committee was appointed to publish a handbook of Pennsylvania libraries, and one on publicity to popularize library work thruout the state.

Virginia

TWO outstanding events in library work in Virginia are these: Plans for a handsome and well equipped home for Richmond's young library are now being worked out by the Board, as the result of the $500,000 bequest of the late Mrs. James H. Dooley; and Elizabeth City County, the smallest county in Virginia, will have the first county library in the State. The building, which is the gift of Mrs. Matthew C. Armstrong of Hampton, will be opened in the early spring. It will be known as the Charles H. Taylor Memorial Library. The county board of supervisors, the county school board, and the city council of Hampton pledged $3600 for support for the first year, and Mrs. Armstrong will give yearly $500 for the purchase of books. The building and equipment cost about $25,000.

North Carolina

COUNTY extension is gaining in popularity. Mecklenburg and Wilson counties now offer library service to their residents. The appropriation for Mecklenburg county is $5000, that for Wilson County, adequate quarters in the new Court House. The Lincoln County Memorial library, organized this year, is free to county residents but there is no county support. Rowan county's appropriation was increased from $300 to $1800.

Three association libraries advanced to the position of tax supported libraries: Black Mountain, Sanford and Greenville. A tax-supported library at Lumberton was organized in November. High Point appropriated $4150 for salary and equipment and the third floor in the municipal building for the establishment of a library. At Lexington a small library was opened by the Woman's Club. At Thomasville a public library was opened under the direction of the Community Church.

The new Pack Memorial Library at Asheville is nearing completion. The third story is to be

The Winnetka Graded Book List

by

Carleton Washburn *and* Mabel Vogel

of the Winnetka Public Schools

36,750 school children in 34 cities and towns, beside teachers, research experts and librarians have assisted in the production of the *Winnetka Graded Book List*, the first scientific investigation carried out on a large scale to determine what books are being read and enjoyed by children of different ages and reading abilities.

The *Winnetka Graded Book List* is based on the analysis of 10,000 ballots, each ballot giving a child's opinion on a book voluntarily read. An accurate rating of the book was obtained by having the child check one of four statements (1) "One of the best books I ever read;" (2) "A good book, I like it;" (3) "Not so very interesting;" (4) "I don't like it." The degree of difficulty was ascertained by the child's checking of four other statements; (1) "Too easy;" (2) "Just about right;" (3) "A little hard;" (4) "Too hard." Each ballot in addition showed the child's score according to the Stanford Silent Reading Test, his name, age, sex, school grade, teacher; the book's title, author and publisher; and the child's opinion about the book, expressed in his own words.

The *Winnetka List* consists of an introduction describing the study and drawing general conclusions about girls' and boys' reading tastes, and a graded list of 700 books. For each book is given:

Title, author, publisher and price
A typical comment made by a child
Average interest value assigned by boys and girls
Average age of the boys and girls who read and enjoyed the book
Average reading ability of the boys and girls who read and liked the book
Ages at which the book was best liked
Number of cities in which the book was read
Index of popularity.

The graded list is followed by age lists where the titles are re-grouped in the order of their popularity.

The book is a practical list and a scientific study combined, presenting data about children's reading habits that have never before been available. It is of interest to anyone who has ever asked the question, "What books should I recommend to my boy and girl?"

288 pages, index; cloth, $1.75

The American Library Association

86 East Randolph Street, Chicago

used for an O. Henry Memorial Library, and fiction writers from this and other countries have sent interesting examples of their work. The Carrie Rich Memorial Library at Buies Creek has been completed at a cost of $50,000. The Meredith College Library is about to be open, and at Duke University the contract for the library building has been let.

Unusual activity is seen among the high school libraries, and the commission organizer is scheduled months ahead for organization help. She has organized twenty-five high school libraries besides the four public libraries. During the summer the Library Commission borrowed the book truck of the Durham Public Library and made a tour of the libraryless Randolph County. Communities and individual homes were visited and books loaned.

One state wide bill entitled "An act to protect public libraries" was passed by the 1925 legislature. The bill refers to place of trial and penalty for "Whoever wilfully or maliciously fails to return any book. . . ."

Georgia

WITH a record of a thirty-six per cent increase in book circulation in 1925 over that for last year, reaching over one hundred thousand people, the Georgia Library Commission looks forward to a much greater increase for 1926 when a considerably greater appropriation becomes available for supplying books to the bookless. In the various fields there has been marked activity.

The requirement of the State High School Accrediting Commission that a high school to be on the accredited list must have a library of distinctly high school type, has given a decided impetus in the school library movement. The Commission has assisted a large number of the high schools in this work.

For the Atlanta library school the city of Atlanta has pledged $1,287 for the coming year. This is the first time the city has made a direct appropriation to the school, which with its plans for reorganization needs additional maintenance to the Carnegie Corporation Grant. Thru affiliation of the School with Emory University, the University will recognize the work of the School as a fifth year of university work.

The Emory University Library building will be ready early in 1926. The building is a handsome structure of gray marble with pink marble trimmings harmonizing with the other buildings on the campus and is most complete in equipment, modern arrangement and construction. The cost, $400,000, is met by the generosity of Mr. Asa G. Candler of Atlanta. The present building will provide space for 300,000 volumes but the plans for future additions will provide for one million. The University has the largest and finest collection of books in Georgia, numbering well over 100,000 volumes, and the library is now in process of re-classification, changing from the Dewey Decimal to the Library of Congress system. Mercer University at Macon has set aside special quarters for the theological library in the new theological building now under construction and has received $5000 in cash and 1700 volumes to build up the theological and medical libraries.

Wesleyan College Library received an endowment of $25,000 from Mrs. Dora McDonald of Cuthbert, in memory of her daughter.

The citizens of LaGrange have raised $25,000 for a war memorial library building. The Woman's Club has maintained a public library for many years and this will become the nucleus of the new library. The home of the late Robert Loveman, one of Georgia's best loved poets, has been given to the city of Dalton to be converted into a library building and house the Robert Loveman Memorial Library, which was opened in 1924 by the Woman's Club. New libraries have been opened at Ashburn; Bulford, sponsored by the Beautiful America Club of that city; Decatur and Statesboro. All these libraries were organized under the supervision of the Library Commission and have shown remarkable growth during the year. The Statesboro Library is free to the people of the entire county.

The Carnegie Library at Columbus received an increase of $1000 in its appropriation. The Clarke Library at Marietta, one of the oldest in the state, received its first appropriation from the city council. The Carnegie Library at Moultrie received $600 from the Board of Commissioners of Colquitt County to enable this library to resume its county service. The Public Library at Quitman was given an appropriation of $300 for rural extension service and has become the Brooks County Library, and the Public Library at Thomasville has been opened free to the people of Thomas County, tho no funds have been given by the county authorities for this service. The Public Library at Bainbridge, totally destroyed by fire, has already opened up temporary quarters and is building up its book collection again.

The Fort Valley High and Industrial School for Negroes received $25,000 from the Carnegie Corporation for a new library building, dedicated in March. The entire school plant had been previously destroyed by fire. The library is maintained by endowment from Mr. George Foster Peabody.

Reports from other states will be printed in our number for January 15.

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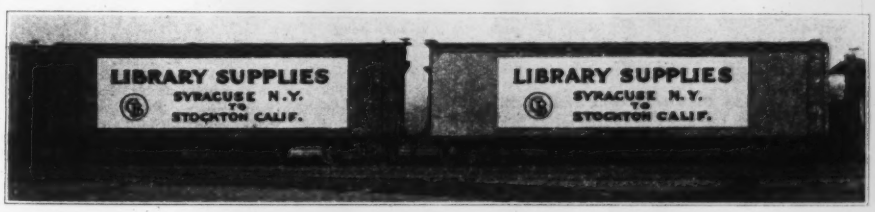

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Recent Bibliographies

GENERAL

Bennett, J. L. Frontiers of knowledge. A. L. A. Bibl. (Reading with a purpose.)

Marble, A. R. The Noble prize winners in literature. Appleton. 20p. bibl. $3.

Moore, A. C., *ed.* The three owls. Macmillan. 12p. bibl. $2.50. Articles on children's literature.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ABSTRACTION

Eliasberg, Wladimir. Psychologie und Pathologie der Abstraktion. Leipzig: Barth. 3p. bibl.

AGRICULTURE. *See* FARM MANAGEMENT.

ALPS, FRENCH

Blanchard, Raoul. Les Alpes françaises. Paris: A. Colin. 5p. bibl.

AMERICAN DRAMA—HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Crawford, M. C. The romance of the American theatre [new ed.]. Little. Bibl. footnotes. $4.

Moses, M. J. The American dramatist. Little. 17p. bibl. $3.50.

—— Representative plays by American dramatists from 1765 to the present day. v. 2, 1815-1858. Dutton. 6p. bibl. $3.

ARCHITECTURE—PARIS—HISTORY

Hiusman, G. M. Pour comprendre les monuments de Paris. Paris: Hachette. 2p. bibl.

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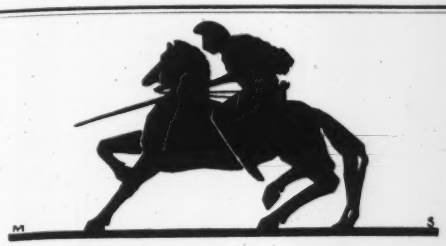

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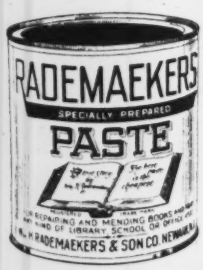

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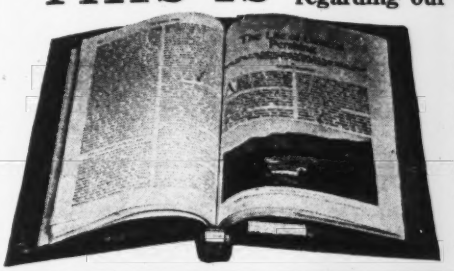

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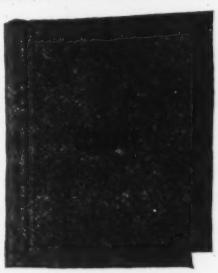

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